The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 202 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Under the especial Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1860,

Will be acted the Comedy (compressed into three acts) called

LONDON ASSURANCE.

To be followed by the

MINUET DE LA COUR AND GAVOTTE DE VESTRIS,

By a Lady and Gentleman.

To conclude with the Burlesque of

MASSANIELLO.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

Private boxes, 3½ guineas, 3 guineas, 2½ guineas, 2 guineas; stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; second circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; middle gallery, 1s. 6d.; upper gallery, 1s.

Box-office will be opened on Monday, April 16.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Third Appearance of Miss SUSAN PYNE,

The celebrated Vocalist of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 11th, 1860,

The performances will commence with the Drama entitled

PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE.

Marmaduke Dorgan - - Mr. G. W. Blake
Female M'Loughlin - - Miss A. Parker

To be followed (the first time at this theatre) by the original Fairy Extravaganza, by J. R. Planché, Esq., of the

GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD,

With New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c.

King Bruin - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Prince Sylvan - - Miss A. Parker
Dame Goldenheart - - Miss S. Pyne
Aboldon - - Mr. J. Stinton

To conclude with an Entirely New and Original Farce, entitled B. B.; or, THE "BENICIA BOY."

Mr Benjamin Bobbin - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Dorothy - - Miss M Davis

Doors Open at Half-past Seven—Performances at Eight.

Admission—Numbered Seats, 2s. 6d.; Reserved do, 2s.; Back, 1s.

Tickets to be had at Bassett's, Westmoreland-street, and at the Door of K. MILLAR, Sole Director and Manager.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Grand Trip to the Continent and Back in Two Hours. Messrs Hamilton beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a series of Grand Continental Excursions, in which the most liberal accommodation will be provided for all classes. Parties intending to make this excursion will meet at the LORD MAYOR, ROTUNDO, Dublin, every day at Two o'clock, and every evening at a Quarter past Eight.

The Excursion will be accompanied by an efficient guide and Interpreter. And in order to render the Journey as agreeable a possible. Music will be performed at intervals during the Trip.

First Class, ... 2s 6d
Second Class, ... 2s 0d
Third Class, ... 1s 0d

Tickets can be had at Bassett's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE, adjoining the Westland-row Railway Station, Great Brunswick-street.

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

With a constellation of talent,

DARLINGS—DAVID — INCREDIBLE!!

The Company comprising the greatest hemispheres of Equestrian Stars on record.

Half-pay performances this week as follows:—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, April, 9th, 11th, and 14th, commencing at half-past Two o'clock.

Open every Evening at Seven, commencing at half-past, concluding at quarter past Ten o'clock.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Performances varied nightly. Carriages set down and take up with horse's towards Westland-row. Order and decorum rigidly enforced. Smoking strictly prohibited.

Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Pater-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.

(Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

CAPTAIN SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, R.N., LL.D.

Messrs. Simonton and Millard beg to announce that Captain Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, R.N., is now added to their gallery of distinguished personages, and may be viewed along with the Portraits of his EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, &c., and the other Portraits of eminent men Photographed by Messrs. Simonton and Millard, Photographic Artists by Special Appointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Officers of the Garrison.

DUBLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION,

39, Lower Sackville-street.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED, AND DESIGNS REGISTERED, IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 31, WEST EDMUND-STREET.

LAST MONTH OF THE CURRENT YEAR.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy being announced to open on the 7th May, the distribution of Prizes will take place on Saturday, the 5th May next. The Country Subscription lists for the current year will be closed on the 30th April, but subscriptions will be received at the Dublin Office up to the 4th May. Prizes will range from 100l. downwards.

Subscription—ONE GUINEA EACH SHARE.

(By order)

GEORGE MULVANY, Secretary.

119, Grafton-street, Dublin.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THE CESSPAYERS OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the next Presenting Term to the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland for an order that the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin do make a presentment of £160 "for erecting a New Metal Tube "84 feet long, and a New Grate in each Channel, at the Bridge, in "the town of Balbriggan, opposite to Mr. Edward Murphy's, on the "Dublin and Drogheda Road, being a portion of the hill for about "one foot," in accordance with the memorial for that purpose presented by us to the Judges of the said Court of Queen's Bench, and joined with the Secretary of the Grand Jury, on the 9th Day of March last, pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided. Dated this 2nd day of April, 1860.

FRANCIS M'EVOY.
JOSEPH FLAMLET.

PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND,

When living to sin, my God, in a figure twice brought me up from the lower parts of the earth, having saved me from being drowned—"A brand plucked from the fire." First—By bringing me out of a shipwreck, in which I perished (and that same night) Secondly—When, from my cot over the stern part, at night I fell into the sea, returning from the West Indies! I believe that was for your sake, so that he might, through me, apprise you of your danger, who pervert his Gospel, as shown in a pamphlet on "Coming Events," &c., to be had of Mr. Robertson, No. 3, and Mr. Carson, 51, Grafton-street, Dublin, Price One Shilling, or sent free for thirteen stamped postage stamps, concerning which, from one in the North, I received a letter saying, "Your Pamphlet deserves to be read." I have a son, a surgeon in East India, to whom I will send it, who will value what you say about Hades, &c., and "It is finished." Your explanation of the Way of Salvation is very clear. I quite agree with you that "the work" which justifies was not finished till Christ was risen from the dead in Hades, Isa. liv. 25, and regret that that text is not pressed forward, as it should be, in the present preachings.

MAJOR PHILIP BOLTON.

Rathmines, Dublin.

IRISH FARMERS' CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at Two o'clock, to receive the Annual Report of the Managing Committee, on the proposed Contemplated Improvements, and for the other general despatch of business.

(By order),

M. CALLANAN, Secretary.

42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, April 10, 1860.

CASE OF DEEP DISTRESS.—This is inserted in the hope of raising a sum, however small, to assist in setting up in some business, a Lady who is highly respectable as to family, and exemplary in every relation of life; but who, from sad reverses, is steeped in poverty, verging upon starvation. It calls loudly for the exercise of Christian benevolence; and the most trifling donation will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. J. J. R. HAMILTON, Killeen rectory, Donabate, Already received—Mrs. Moore, £1; Mrs. Musgrave, £1 10s.; Rev. J. J. R. Hamilton, £1; in small sums, £1 5s.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure All Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Observe—28, ANNE-STREET (a few doors off Grafton-street). MR RENDALL.

THE ABSOLUTE REMOVAL OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.

INSTANTANEOUS AND EFFICACIOUS CURES, WITHOUT CUTTING, PAIN, OR BLEEDING.

Mr. RENDALL can be consulted at the above address from Nine till Four o'clock.

From the *Court Journal*, August 21st, 1852:—"Practical Observations on the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Corns, &c.," by Mr. Rendall, 98, Quadrant, Regent-street. Certainly, of all the minor ills which our flesh is heir to, a troublesome Corn is not the last and least in the minor scale; it spoils our walking, our dancing, and our talking, and makes us wish it anywhere. However, the little work we have before us leaves us in no doubt where to take it and what to do with it; and, moreover, talks to us very pleasantly and very learnedly upon this subject. It is, we think, well worthy of ten minutes' perusal from any sufferer."

Mr. R. can produce thousands of certificates from the principal Nobility, and testimonials from Professors and Doctors of Medical Schools and Colleges; and, in addition to others, his book contains certificates from some of the Royal Family, which have been kindly furnished him for the inspection and satisfaction of those who may require his services.

REDUCTION IN FARES.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD.

APRIL 1860.

The Steamship MARS is intended to Sail for WEXFORD, from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on Friday, 13th, at Eight o'clock morning.

For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford, on Monday 16th, at 10 o'clock morning.

FARES—First Class, 6s. 6d. Return, 10s. 0d. Second Class, 3s. 6d.

FREIGHTS MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to Carolin and Egan, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; Wm. Browne, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 6, North Wall, Dublin.

W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

Public Notices.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held, D.V., in the ROTUNDO, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst.—The Right Hon. the Earl of BANDON will take the Chair, at Twelve o'clock. The Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Cashel, Edward Brooke, Esq., Master in Chancery; the Hon. and Rev. C. B. Barnard, Robert Gordon, Esq., D.L.; the Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D.; Robert A. Warren, Q.C., Esq., &c., &c., will take part in the proceedings.

Tickets will be issued on Saturday, the 7th inst., and on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, at the Office, 10, Kildare-street, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock.

Tickets to Reserved Seats, for Subscribers only, can also be had at the Office.

IRISH SOCIETY for Promoting the Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of Irish Roman Catholics, chiefly through the medium of their own language.

The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will take place (D.V.) on THIS DAY (Wednesday), the 11th APRIL, in the ROTUNDO. The Earl of MAYO will take the chair at Twelve o'clock.

There will also be an EVENING MEETING of the Society on the same day in the ROTUNDO. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

Tickets of admission to both Meetings may be had at the office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, on the Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, previous to the meeting, from ten to four o'clock.

HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY to the United British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society. Office—9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

The First Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D V) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on Monday, the 23rd of April, 1860. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

Admission by tickets. To be had at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

J. SINCLAIR,
C. S. STAMFORD
E. ARCHDALL } Honorary Secretaries.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSSE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the ROTUNDO, Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when a Report of the proceedings of the Committee during the past year will be presented, and an Audited Statement of the Accounts submitted to the Members.

Admission to the meeting will be by Ticket which will be issued to the Members, Sunday School Preachers, and other friends of the Society, on application at its office, No. 17, Upper Sackville-street, on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday next, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

PATRON—THE QUEEN.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held (God willing) in the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 18th Instant, when the chair will be taken at Seven o'clock.

The Rev. THOMAS NOLAN, B.D., and the Rev J. B. OWEN, M.A., will attend as a deputation.

Tickets of admission may be had at the office of the society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, on Friday, the 13th instant, and on the Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday following, from 10 to 4 o'clock

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Office—17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING WILL be held (D.V.) in the ROTUNDO, on FRIDAY, 19th APRIL, 1860. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock. The 420 Orphans now maintained, clothed, and educated by the Society, will be present. Admission by tickets, which may be procured at the office, 17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

N.B.—The door of the Rotundo will be opened on Friday Morning at Eleven o'clock.

DUBLIN MARINERS' CHURCH AND PORT OF DUBLIN Society for the Religious Instruction of Seamen. A meeting of the Friends and Supporters of the above Institution, will be held (D.V.) on to-morrow evening (Thursday) in St. Mark's Parochial School-room, opposite the Railway Station, Westland-row. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Dr Fleury, Rev. Alex. M. Pollock, Rev. J. B. Heard, T. A. Purcell, Esq., and other Clergymen and Laymen will take part in the proceedings. The Missionary, Educational, and other efforts of this Institution for the good of Sailors, have been in constant and useful operation for Thirty-eight years.

DUBLIN.

ZION CHAPEL KING'S INN'S STREET.

The Rev. David Hardinge, of Cheshunt College, London, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Church assembling in the above place of worship, and is expected (D.V.) to commence his ministerial labours in the course of the ensuing month.

During the interim, friends have resolved to have the Chapel cleaned and repaired, and also to make an effort to liquidate a small debt connected with the place for Ground Rent, &c.; which, by the assistance of kind friends, they hope to be able to accomplish.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A MEETING for PRAYER will be held (God willing), in Fishamble-street, Sch-ohouse, on THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 11, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Just as I am—Thou wilt receive,
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve,
Because thy promise I believe,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—thy love unknown
Has broken every barrier down;
Now, to be Thine, yea, Thine alone,
O Lamb of God, I come!

MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

The ANNUAL MEETING on behalf of the above Institution will be held (D.V.), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th Instant, in the SCHOOLROOM, KILDARE-PLACE. The Rev. THOMAS NOLAN, B.D., Incumbent of Regent-square, London, and the Rev. J. B. OWEN, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea, Will attend as a Deputation. The Rev. George Dalton, A.M., of the Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-street, and others, will take part in the proceedings.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.

Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough.

N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.

The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them.

JOHN BROWNE OF HARPER'S FERRY, SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGE THOMPSON,

The well-known eloquent friend of the Slave, intends to deliver lectures on the above subjects in the PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO, on THIS EVENING (Wednesday), the 11th, and on FRIDAY Evening, the 13th APRIL, 1860.

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Tickets, Sixpence each, to be had of Mr. J. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street; Mr. Richard Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street; Messrs. Webb, Fisher and Co., 35, Upper Sackville-street; Messrs. J. Edmundson and Co., 35, Capel-street; Messrs. G. Adley and Co., 47, Grafton-street; and Messrs. John Edmondson and Co., 64, Dame-street; or at the Door.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, Founded March 10, 1860.

COMMITTEE:

Rev. M. Neligan, Assistant Chaplain Molyneux Asylum.
Rev. G. W. Dalton, Assistant Chaplain Episcopal Chapel, Baggot-st.
Rev. James Hewitt, Assistant Chaplain St. Matthias.
Rev. Dr. Urwick, York-street Chapel.
Rev. John Hall, Scots' Church, Capel-street.
Rev. J. D. Powell, Wesleyan Chapel, Lower Abbey-street.
Alderman Atkinson, College-green.
Surgeon Smyly, Merrion-square.
Dr. John Lardner Burke, Rutland-square.
Messrs. Theodore Cronhelm, Eustace-street.
" Godfrey Pope, Trinity College.
" J. W. Kunsey, Trinity College.
" John Moses, Trinity College.
" Thomas North, Grafton-street.

HENRY BROWN, Treasurer,
2, College-green,
ROBERT HUNT, Secretary,
34, Westmoreland-str eet.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

To form a central association for the establishment of societies in affiliation therewith throughout the country—support able and popular lecturers to travel through the island, and thus carry on an aggressive war on the Demon of intemperance.

To classify all the Societies into separate associations, and call them, as good Mrs. Carlisle, the Elizabeth Fry in this cause, has christened them—

"BANDS OF HOPE!"

By special meetings and public services to sow broadcast over our green isle the good seed of "total abstinence" from all "poisonous and destructive drinks," and thus leave a clear and open field for the good seed of the Kingdom to be cast in by the Preachers of the Everlasting Gospel. Who, then, will hold back, or be apathetic?

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Monthly Meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, at Eight o'clock, to hear addresses and receive members.

To defray the necessary expenses, admission to the Body of the Hall—Reserved seats, 1s.; Family ticket, 5s.; the Galleries, no charge for admission.

Booksellers to be solicited to become Agents for the sale of all the numerous Temperance London, scotch, and Ipswich Publications, Biographies, Medical and Clerical Attestations, &c.

Subscriptions to promote and establish this movement for Ireland will be received and acknowledged by any member of the Committee; by the Treasurer, Mr. Brown, 2, College-green; or by ROBERT HUNT, Secretary, 34, Westmoreland-street.

NEXT PUBLIC MEETING will be held on TO-MORROW (Thursday) Evening, the 12th instant, with a special address to the clergy from Rev. Maurice Neligan, Assistant Chaplain, Molyneux Asylum.—A conference also to be held with the country clergymen, to induce the formation of local associations.

April 1st, 1860.

Subscriptions received—Alderman Atkinson, 5l.; Dr. J. L. Burke, ll. 1s.; Messrs. W. L. Exon, ll.; John Moses, ll. 1s.; Henry Brown, ll. 1s.; Robert Hunt, ll. 1s.; Thomas North, ll. 1s.; Mrs. Owen, 10s.; Miss Owen, 5s.; Rev. G. W. Dalton, 10s.; Surgeon Smyly, ll. 1s. Further subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged.

Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SCRIPTURAL CHRONOLOGY for Advanced Bible Classes. By Rev. J. MEADE, A.M.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

GEORGE HERBERT, 117, Grafton-street, Dublin.

This day is Published, 8vo Sewed, Price 6d.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE NATIONAL BOARD AND THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & Co., 104, Grafton-street.

Education.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the names and addresses, in full, of more than 400 Pupils successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services.—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10 TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all Kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

MAURICE BROOKS,

SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HUTTON, Widow, and OLYMPIA HUTTON, Spinster, Owners and Petitioners.

The LANDED ESTATES COURT will, On FRIDAY, the 20th day of APRIL, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Court, in the city of Dublin, Sell the following Lots, held in fee-farm, as described in the printed rental and particulars, viz.:—

LOT No. 1—Part of the Lands of UPPER CHURCHTOWN, in the parish of Tansey, half-barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, containing 16a. 1r. 25p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £158 11s 4d, subject to the fee-farm rent of £71 7s 9d, leaving a clear yearly profit-rent of £87 3s 7d.

LOT No. 2—Part of the Lands of LOWER CHURCHTOWN, in the parish of Tansey, and half-barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, containing 4a. 3r. 6p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £33 1s, and indemnified against head-rent.

LOT No. 3—Part of the Lands of LOWER CHURCHTOWN, situate as aforesaid, and containing 8a. 3r. 27p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £21 1s 11d, and indemnified against head-rent.

LOT No. 4—Part of the Lands of LOWER CHURCHTOWN, situate as aforesaid, and containing 4a. 3r. 28p. statute measure, of the yearly value of £24 4s. and indemnified against head-rent.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Lands to be sold in this matter are possessed of peculiar advantages for building terraces or detached villa residences, being situate a short distance from the Dundrum Station of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, and having a large extent of frontage to the adjoining roads.

The Lands are situate on the road leading from Classon's-bridge to the main road from Dundrum to Rathfarnham, and Lot No. 1 partly fronts to the latter road.

For rentals and other particulars, apply to

Messrs. ARBOTT and MOORE, Solicitors having carriage of the proceedings, 56, Lower Gardiner-street;

And at the Landed Estates Court, No. 16, Hegiette-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTIES OF CAVAN AND DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry Deane Edwards, Esq., Owner; Sir Robert Hagan and Philip Wm. Bass, Esq., Petitioners.

THE Landed Estates Court will, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin, SELL by Public AUCTION, in Two Lots, the following premises, situate in the Counties of Cavan and Dublin, viz:—

No. of Lot.	Denominations.	Nett Annual Rental.	Tenure.
		£ s. d.	
1	A well-secured Chief Rent, issuing out of the Lands of Derryasker, situated in the Parish of Killershalsha, Barony of Tullyhunco, and County of Cavan	123 6 6	Held under Fee Farm Grant dated the 20th of February, 1760, but is not subject to Rent.
2	A well secured Chief Rent, issuing out of one undivided moiety of the Lands of West Curlagh, situate in the Barony of Rathrothery, County of Dublin ..	157 10 0	Held in Fee.
		£280 16 6	

Lot 1 is held by one tenant, under Lease for three lives renewable for ever.

Lot 2 is held by one tenant, under Lease for three lives renewable for ever, on payment of £78 15s 0d sterling, as a fine on the fall of each life. This Lot will be sold subject to the life interest therein of a Lady now aged 70 years.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1860.

C. E. LOBBS, Examiner.

Proposals for purchase will be received by Messrs. SEYMOUR, WEBB, and CO., Solicitors, 4, Kildare-street, up to the 30th April, 1860, and submitted to the Court for approval.

For Rentals and particulars of Sale apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, 10

Messrs. SEYMOUR, WEBB, and CO., Solicitors for Petitioners having carriage of proceedings, 4, Kildare-street.

SAMUEL F. ADAIR, Esq., Solicitor for the Owner, 27, Upper Pembroke-street: or to

PHILIP WM. BASS, Esq., one of the Petitioners, 2, South-Mall, Cork.

LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

In the Matter of the Estate of Francis Augustus Kennedy, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.

THE Hon Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin, Sell by Public AUCTION the following Lands, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—The Lands of Coole, situate in the barony of Shelburne and county of Wexford, held in fee, containing 656a. 3r. 37p. statute measure, and producing a nett yearly profit rent of £108 19s. 4d.

Lot No. 2.—The Lands of Tinnock, situate in the barony of Shelburne, and county of Wexford, held in fee, containing 132a. 2r. 24p. statute measure, and producing a nett yearly profit rent of £43 11s. 10d.

Lot No. 3.—The Lands of Ballygow, situate in the barony of Bargy and county of Wexford, held in fee, containing 312a. 3r. 27p. statute measure, and producing a nett yearly profit rent of £202 17s. 2d.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1860.

RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin: or to

HENRY REILLY, Solicitor, 50, Upper Mount-st. Dublin, and Gorey; William Dewseley, Solicitor, Ross.

Edward Carr, Solicitor, Ross; or

Messrs. Rodges Smith, and Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

The lands of Coole are situate about a mile from the Manure Banking places of Campill bridge, and within nine miles of New Ross, a good market town.

The lands of Tinnock which adjoin Coole are situate within two miles and a half of Piltown, and within a quarter of a mile of the Limestone Slab and Sand Manure Banking place of Campill bridge. The lands are about eight miles from New Ross, and two and a half from Sally Bank, and there is a water communication by barge between Campill bridge and Waterford and New.

The lands of Ballygen are within half a mile of Carrick village, where there is a Post office, and about twelve miles from Wexford town, and seven miles from Taghmon. Limestone can be procured in the neighbourhood of the lands.

CITY OF DUBLIN,

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF APRIL, 1860,

Of the Houses and Premises, known as

Nos. 39, 43, and 44, TALBOT-STREET, in the Parish of Saint Thomas, and City of Dublin.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, By Messrs. JOHN LITTLEDALE and COMPANY, IN THE PUBLIC SALE ROOMS, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, CITY OF DUBLIN,

On WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF APRIL, 1860, At the hour of ONE O'CLOCK, in the Afternoon.

SUMMARY OF LOTS.

No. of Lots	Denominations.	Tenants' Names	Yearly Rent	Head Rent	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	House and Premises, No. 39, Talbot-street.	Mr. John Burn	60 0 0	10 0 0	Tenant from year to year, Landlord says taxes.
2	House and Premises, No. 43, Talbot-street.	Mr. Arthur Bushe	60 0 0	12 10 0	Tenant from year to year, Landlord says taxes.
3	Houses and Premises, No. 44, Talbot-street.	Mrs. Eliza Mahony	60 0 0	10 0 0	Tenant from year to year, Landlord says taxes.

Lot No. 1 is held by lease, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1850, from Arthur Williams to Erasmus Wilson Williams, for a term of 992 years, from the 1st day of May, 1850.

Lot No. 2 is held by lease, bearing date the 8th September, 1845, from Arthur Williams to Erasmus Wilson Williams for 997 years, from the 8th day of September, 1844.

Lot No. 3 is held by lease, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1850, from Arthur Williams to Erasmus Wilson Williams for 997 years, from the 1st day of May, 1850.

These are modern first class Houses, four storeys high, and built and finished in a very superior manner, with yard, suitable offices, and garden attached to each.

For Rentals and particulars of sale, apply to

GEORGE CARMICHAEL, Solicitor for Richard Evans and Leonard Douglas Williams, having the carriage of the Sale, No. 10, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.

JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO. respectfully announce to the Nobility and Gentry, the Admirers of the Arts, their Friends and the Public, their having received Instructions from the representatives of the late ISAAC M. IVORIES, Esq.,

TO SELL BY AUCTION,

On the Premises, COLEGNES, BOOTERSTOWN,

(Adjoining the Residence of Lord Viscount Gough,)

On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th days of APRIL, Inst., commencing each day at ONE o'clock,

A VALUABLE SELECTION OF PAINTINGS by Masters of Celebrity; including undoubted specimens by the following, viz:—

Rubens	Vandervelde
Lairesse	B. Peters
Giordano	Vernet
Guerchino	Vander Dos
Poutsson	A. Kauffman
Solimene	Lutherburgh
Ruysdael	Barrett
Cassanova	Wilson
Ochialli	Fisher
Carracci	Ibbitson, &c.

Also a unique Set of Wax Medallions, in full relief, being Facsimiles of the finely-sculptured Heads decorating the Dublin Custom-House; together with several Drawings in Water-colours, by Susannah, Drury and Barrett; splendid Dinner and Dessert Services of fine old Enamelled Indian China, &c.; the whole of which are fully described in Catalogues.

☞ Intending Purchasers are respectfully informed that, in order to prevent the intrusion of persons who, from mere curiosity, would crowd the Apartments selected solely for the accommodation of Buyers, no person whatever can be admitted to the View or Sale without a Catalogue, which may be had, free of charge, in the Auctioneer's Office,

No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

Interest in Perpetuity of a Town Residence.

Unreserved Furniture.

MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES AND CO. are instructed to Sell by Auction (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private treaty, the interest in the Lease, renewable for ever, of the fine residence

No. 16, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET,

at their Office, No. 135, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN, WEST, at Four o'clock, p.m., on THURSDAY, 3rd May, 1860; and on FRIDAY, the 4th May, upon the Premises, the excellent Furniture.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Merrion-square—Profit Rent.

MESSRS. LITTLEDALE and CO. will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at their Salerooms, 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, Dublin, Sell by Auction a Profit Rent of £56 5s 3d., arising out of the Dwelling-house and Premises, No. 23, Merrion-square South, held for the residue of a term of 153 years from the 25th day of March, 1805, subject to the Nominal head rent of 25 15s. 11d. This Profit Rent is admirably secured, and most punctually paid.—For further particulars, application to be made to Messrs. RICHARD and GEORGE L. CATHCART, Solicitors, No 106, Baggot-street.

Insurances.

LIBERAL ANNUITY COMPANY.

Established 1780.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Robert G. Collis, President.

John Chambers, George Hoyte, Robert Gough, Edward L. Alma, Alexander Parker, Joseph Kincaid, William Masters, John H. Orpen, R. P. Hackett, Robert Smyth, John Fyffe, John Blackham.

Physician, Dr. Denham. Secretary, George Symes.

This Company has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities for the Widows of its Members.

The Accumulated Capital exceeds £4,000l., all invested in Government and Bank of Ireland Stock.

The Annual Subscription for Town Members is Six Guineas, and for Country Members Seven Guineas.

The Maximum Annuity to Widows is 80l., late Irish Currency.

No person is eligible for admission who is beyond the age of Forty.

The Committee will meet for the Admission of Members on TUESDAY, the 17th of APRIL, at the Office of BRUCE and SYMES, 87, DAME-STREET, where Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for Admission and other Information may be had.

MEMBERS are requested to furnish the names, &c., of any Candidates they may have to propose, on or before Saturday, the 14th April.

(By order) GEORGE SYMES, Secretary.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which the Premiums are moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON,

Sole Agents for Dublin,

And Chief Agents for Ireland,

110, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

Subscribed Capital—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £220,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman,

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banking, Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the Kingdom.

Immediate Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:

| Age 40

B HYAM AND THE SPRING 1860.

HYAM'S SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR 1860 is of a very superior description in materials, make, and style; the various suits and Garments for Gentlemen and Juveniles surpass those of all previous seasons.

HYAM'S CONJOINT GARMENTS, CONSISTING OF Guinea Coat and Vest, Guinea Trousers and Vest, and Guinea and a Half Entire Suits of a Piece will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a Post-Office Order, payable to BENJAMIN HYAM. To ensure a perfect fit send the height of the person, width of chest and waist, length of sleeve, and leg-seam of Trousers.

HYAM'S NEW DEMI-SACK JACKET, AND OXFORD Jacket, are the most useful and becoming Garments for Gentlemen's In and Outdoor wear.
Prices 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s, and 35s.

HYAM'S SURTOUTS AND DRESS COATS IN WEST of England Wool-Dyed Black and Blue Cloths are cut, made, and trimmed in the best and most fashionable styles.
Prices 21s, 28s, 32s, 36s, 42s, 50s, 55s.
80, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
54, GRAFTON-ST.

SEWING MACHINES
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
99, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 74, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£36 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 108, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET.
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - -	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - -	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

CATTLE SHOW.
EDMUNDSON'S PATENT GAS WORKS.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO., call the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the Cattle Show to the above apparatus, which is in point of economy, durability, and compactness, the best that has yet been introduced.
The residences of Noblemen and Gentlemen in the country can be lighted by this apparatus at very small cost, and J. E. and Co. refer to the large number of Gas Works which they have erected in all parts of Ireland, in every instance entirely to the satisfaction of the proprietors.
A small model may be seen at the space, No. 65, allotted to J. E. and Co. for Cattle, Boilers, Kitchen Ranges, &c., in the show yard; but, from the substantial and permanent character of the works, they find it more convenient to invite the attention of those interested in Economy, which they have to the apparatus which they have in full working order on their own premises, Capel-street, where, also, every required information will be given.
GAS APPARATUS, and IRONMONGERY WAREROOMS, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES.
MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS
continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern.
*** Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 36, HENRY-STREET.

HEFFOR'S CELEBRATED ARMY RAZORS, PRICE 1s.
HODGES & SONS, AGENTS MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, &
20 & 21, ASTON'S QUAY.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at
35, GRAFTON-STREET

OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND LOOKING GLASS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS.
C. RANKIN begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he manufactures a superior class of the above Ornaments plain, also Mounted in Gold and Silver, which he will dispose of at prices more moderate than usually charged.
☞ Please observe—
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of South Frederick-street, Dublin.

LONDON DINING HOUSE,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.
At the LONDON DINING ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, where you can get the best value to be had in Dublin. Large Luncheon of Roast Beef or Roast Mutton, with choice of Vegetables, for 7d. Dessert of Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, or Rice Pudding, 2d. extra. Other articles good and moderate-priced in proportion.
Dinners, Lunches, from 2 to 7 o'clock—Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Ham, and with choice of Vegetables; Dinner, 10d.; Lunch (large), 7d. Pastry or Pudding, 2d. extra

TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE.
Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s. to 20s. and more, for a Bridle, while I am selling the same class of article perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s. to 10s., the latter a Double Main Bridle, plated or covered buckles, with fine Steel Polished Bits, fit for any mule's ear; but I commence my price so low as 4s., for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit.
I am also well assorted and equally cheap in all other Saddlery Goods and Horse Furniture, Stable Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c.; being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
THE CHEAP FURNISHING IRONMONGERY AND SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
We beg to advertise that we daily expect the arrival at Dublin of the Loyalty, with a Cargo of Peruvian Guano, which we have purchased from GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND Co., and which, having been transhipped to us from their import vessel in the Mersey, and never landed in Liverpool, we are enabled not only to guarantee free from any adulteration whatsoever, but also, in consequence of the saving of freight and other charges, to offer at a reduced price.
Orders for delivery ex ship (by which purchasers will have a great advantage), addressed to THOMAS H. EVANS, 67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, or to ourselves here, will have immediate attention.
J. P. AND R. GOODBODY,
1, CHARLEVILLE-SQUARE, TULLAMORE.
3rd Month 27th, 1860.

KITCHEN RANGES.
FLAVEL'S PRIZE KITCHEN RANGE.
HODGES & SONS particularly desire to call attention to this Range, which possesses the greatest advantages, combining all the necessary equalities of a perfect Cooking apparatus. It is made in all sizes, from three to twelve feet.
N.B.—Caution.
H. & S.—In consequence of the many spurious articles sold to the public for the above Range, which was the only one that obtained the Prize Medal, respectfully beg to state that none are genuine unless those purchased from them, or such others as they may appoint. They have the sole agency for Dublin for the last seven years.
HODGES & SONS,
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET;
20 & 21, ASTON'S QUAY.
(Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.)

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

CHINA, GLASS, LAMP, AND CHANDELIER ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
MRS. THOMAS,
Widow and Executrix of William Thomas, deceased,
The late Proprietor.
Begs to notify to the Patrons of this Establishment and the Public generally, that the business will be carried on at least, and with the same punctuality and strict attention as in her late husband's lifetime.
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, DUBLIN.
5th April, 1860.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BROWNE AND PAYNE call the special attention of Gentlemen to the Ready-made Department of their
Extensive Establishment
19 and 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, which is supplied with every Fashionable Garment suited to the present season. Four spacious Warerooms are specially devoted to the branch, in which will be found Frock and Dress Coats, Albert and Lounging Coats, Heather Shooting, and the Fashionable Double-breasted Melton Walking Coats in every shade and colour. In Trousers, for Dress or Walking purposes, an endless variety presents itself. The Stock of Waistcoats comprises Cloth, Marcelline, Silks, Tweeds for Morning Wear, &c.
BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to state that each Garment has been made and finished under their own practical superintendence, and every new design introduced that has appeared in London or Paris during the last three months.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
19, and 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and 70, GRAFTON-STREET,

FAMILY MOURNING.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Beg to call the particular attention of Families requiring the above to their present stock, which comprises every requisite of the very best description and newest styles.
SILKS,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
ATHENIAN and THIBET CLOTHS,
LUSTRES,
GERMAN CASHMERES AND COBURGS,
CRAPE BONNETS,
CRAPE AND SILK BONNETS,
CAPS,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS,
PARIS GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
RIBBONS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS
Sold at the same reasonable price as our general stock. Orders executed with care, despatch and punctuality.
2, 3, 4, & 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
Hours of Business, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
84, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of the and Militia Regiments.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

HODGES AND SONS' IMPROVED HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS,
The most efficient mode of Warming Hot-houses, Conservatories, Public Buildings, Churches, Shops, &c.
HODGES AND SONS respect the attention of parties requiring heating apparatus to their improved method, which, by means of the peculiar construction of the Boiler, is capable of raising a very high temperature at an almost nominal cost for fuel, the ordinary refuse of a dwelling-house being sufficient to keep it in full working power.
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
MANUFACTORY—PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
POWDER FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Holland Geneva,	.. ..	14s. per gallon.
Cognac Brandy,	.. ..	24s. "
Very Old Liqueure Do.,	.. ..	30s. "
Good Sherry, Pale or Golden,	.. ..	24s. per dozen.
Very Good Pale Sherry,	.. ..	26s. "

Old Porte Clarets, Champagne, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.
ROBERT BLAKE, IMPORTER,
Nos. 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
Five Dozen of Wine sent carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom.

PIANOFORTES—BARGAINS.
Handsome Square, six oct., Collard, Twenty-three Guineas.
Ditto, in Rosewood, six oct., by Tomlinson, Twelve Guineas.
Cottage, in Rosewood, 6½ oct., Twenty Guineas.
Also some very superior Instruments at very low prices, may be seen at A. R. MOLONEY'S WAREROOMS,
24, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the Queen's Theatre.)
Pianos Tuned, Repaired, or Exchanged.

EASTER GIFTS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling Off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland, at nearly Cost Price. As he is about making Extensive Alterations in the Premises, they must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in Great Variety, and of the Newest Style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy Orders carefully attended to.
Patterns Matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
*** Sole Agent for Benlowe's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdre's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS DINNERS. &c
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Stationary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

CATTLE SHOW.—TO STRANGERS VISITING DUBLIN.
WILLIAM FRY and CO., invite an inspection of their New Warerooms and Furniture Galleries, visited on last Thur day by his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle. They will be found to contain a large assortment of Furniture and Upholstery Work, suited for Drawingroom, Diningroom, and Bedroom purposes. Also Carpets and Curtain materials in immense variety. In addition to the above Messrs. Fry & Co. have recently added a large Room, expressly devoted to a simple and inexpensive class of Bedroom Furniture suitable for servants' and second-class rooms.
W. F. & Co. have at present on view at their Warerooms a Magnificent set of Drawingroom Furniture, manufactured by them for Sir Robert Napier, of Milliken, near Glasgow. Also some sets of Silk Hangings and Furniture, made by them for other noblemen and gentlemen.
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW, APRIL, 1860.
THE PATENT NATIONAL GAS WORKS,
For Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Farm Buildings, Colleges, Railway Stations, and large establishments.
This most perfect apparatus will be exhibited in full work, and gas manufactured from both PEAT and COAL.
Especial attention is requested to the simplicity of its management, and its capabilities of generating gas, greater by 20 per cent. than any other apparatus yet invented.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Gas Engineering Establishment,
55, Mary-street, Dublin.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.
£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prize of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.
For the Improvement of the
LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.
TREASURER:
The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY.
WM. LYNCH, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is warranted by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 146, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D. }
WM. LYNCH, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

Fine Black Frock	52s.
Do. Vest	15s.
Do. Trousers	30s.

Which they can recommend and charge.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
92, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS,
TABLE GLASS,
LAMPS, OILS, &c.
THE Largest and Newest Stock in Dublin to select from at EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.,
102, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where the plainest articles for House-keeping use can be had of substantial make, at similar prices charged by small houses for inferior articles.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS EVER EXHIBITED.
SILKS,
FOULARDS,
BAREGES,
MOHAIRS,
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS AND MUSLINS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to announce the Arrival of their Stock of New Spring Goods—the greatest assemblage of novelties ever exhibited in one season. Amongst the French Goods imported by them under the NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY
They wish to particularise a large lot of
NEW FRENCH FANCY SILKS,
BLACK FRENCH GLACES,
AND
FRENCH PRINTED FOULARDS,
The Reduction in Price in which is most conspicuous. Also several New Textures for Morning Wear.
N.B.—Particular care paid to the selection of Family Mourning: Crapes, Paramattas, Barathea, Henriettas, Widows' Silks, &c.

FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Respectfully intimate the arrival of their second purchases of this Season's novelties in
FANCY DRESSES,
CHENE MOHAIRS, BRIGANZAS, CHECKS, CHALI MOHAIRS,
With a large and beautiful assortment of
3 and 7 FLOUNCED ROBES,
21 yards each, from 14s. 9d. the Dress.
FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c., &c.,
All made especially for our own trade, and warranted,
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER RAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

DUBLIN CATTLE SHOW.
SMITH & CO'S,
Unrivalled Balbriggan Hosiery,
Established A.D., 1790.
To be had at the Original Warehouse,
36 and 37, Lower Abbey-street, two doors from Sackville-street.

DUBLIN SPRING CATTLE SHOW,
STAND No. 36.
WILLIAMSON'S PATENT AMERICAN WASHING MACHINE.
A Public Challenge for £10 to Wash with any Machine on the Show Ground.
133, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

GRATES, FENDERS, AND FIRE-IRONS
In great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers, in bottles 6d. and 1s. each.

CHEAP WEEKLY PAPER.
ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* will be published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 3½d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
Half-Yearly, ...	3s 6d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 0d
Quarterly, ...	2s 6d	Quarterly, ...	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street; and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Funds in London were unchanged in value to-day, but prices declined in this market; for this there seems to have been no particular reason, except a preponderance of sales for money and account. Still the market was not weak at the quotations, and a fair average amount of transactions was effected in Consols and New Three per Cents., especially the former. Consols in this market are now much under London in value, being fully ⅛ per cent, cheaper. There is no change in the aspect of political affairs or in the state of money. To-day was the principal day for the arrangement of the London Stock settlement, but prices have not been much influenced by it.

Neither Local nor Railway Debentures were dealt in to-day. Banking Shares were very firm with the exception of Nationals, which, though done at 10s. decline were, however, steady at the figure quoted; Provincials were done at 79, and the quotation forms quite a novelty on the Dublin Share list; Steam Shares were dull, Atlantics showing a fall of ½; City of Dublin Shares and Dundalks were on sale. There were no dealings in Mining Shares, but 23s. were offered for Connorrees; Mining Company of Ireland were buyers at the last price, and General Mines were offered; Alliance Gas Shares were done at the former quotations, and could have been had at the price; Grand Canal Stock rose 5s. and was in demand; National Insurance show a decline of 10s, but are steady at the reduced quotations.

Railway Shares were dull, and with the exception of Great Southern and Western Stock which has fallen 10s. per cent, they were unchanged in value. Cork and Passage were done at the former quotation and steady. Belfast Junction were done at the previous prices and still inquired for. Midlands were firm; there were sellers of Limericks and Kilkennys, Newry and Warrenpoints were inquired for. Great Southern and Western Preference has receded as well as the original stock, but is steady at the quoted price. In other securities no variation.

By a very interesting return just published in the *Mining Journal*, we find that the following are the highest prices obtained for the undermentioned metals between the years 1782 and 1858, per ton.—Cake copper, £200; block tin, £172; bar tin, £174; spelter, £75; pig lead, £40; sheet lead, £46; pig iron, £12; bar iron, £39. The following are the lowest prices between the same periods:—Cake copper, £70 12s.; block tin, £59; bar tin, £71; spelter, £9; pig lead, £12; sheet lead, £4; pig iron, £2 15s.; bar iron, £4 5s.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 10.

OPENING PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅛
Account,	... ...	94⅛
New Threes,	... ...	92⅝
NOON PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅛
Account,	... ...	94⅛
New Threes,	... ...	92⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	94⅛
Account	... ...	94⅛
New Threes	... ...	92⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅛
Account,	... ...	94⅛
New Threes,	... ...	92⅝
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	94⅛
Account,	... ...	94⅛
New Threes.	... ...	92⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 12; Bank Stock, 220; Amburg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 114⅝ 15½ 14½; Great Western, 69½; Grand Trunks, 85½; London and North Western, 99½; London and South Western, 98½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105⅝; London and North Western, 99⅝ 100⅛; London and South Western, 92½ 3; Leeds Northern, 48½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Midland, 118⅛; North British, 63⅛ 2; Scotch Caledonian, 97⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95⅛ 6; York and North Midland, 79½ 80. There were very little passing in Consols to-day, they opened 94½ to ⅝, fell to 94½ to ½, and close 94½ to ⅝, for the May account. The price is 91½ to ½. Indian steady 104½ 5. Shares opened very firm, but inactive, and close steady, although not the highest point. Canadian steady. French unchanged.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols		93⅛
Ditto for Account, 9th May		93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock		92⅛
Ditto for Account, 9th May		92⅛
BANKS.		
National Bank, £25 paid, ...		66½
Provincial		79
STEAM.		
Atlantic, limited		2½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alliance and Consumers' Gas .		93 x d
Grand Canal Company, ...		47½
National Insurance, £25 paid		35
RAILWAYS.		
Cork, Blackrock and Passage, ...		11
Dublin and Belfast Junction, ...		44
Great Southern and Western Stock,		113⅛ 113
Midland Great Western, ...		
Ditto halves ...		26½ x d
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent perpetual		
Class D		25½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		98½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 14th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	
Ditto for account.....	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞		93⅞	93⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per Cent Stock.....	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93
Ditto for account.....		92⅝	93⅛	93⅛		93⅛
Bank Stock.....						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS	Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LYRIC-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
ROTUNDO.—To-night—Mr. MacCabe's Musical and Mimical Entertainment, entitled "Begone Dull Care." Doors open at half-past Seven.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Morning Performance (this day) at half-past Two, and Evening at half-past Seven.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.
To-night—"Presumptive Evidence," "Twould Puzzle a Conjuror; to be followed with the farce of the "B. B., or the Beneeia Boy."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—APRIL 10TH.
Morning Tide, 12-30. Evening Tide, 2-50.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 7, amounted to 52,861 copies, making an average of 8,810, copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) (S.)	..	One p.m., April 10.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) (S.)	..	One p.m., April 11.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 11.
America (Portland) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 12.
America (New York and Bahamas) (S.)	..	One p.m., April 13.
West Indies and Pacific (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.)	..	One p.m., April 16.
Australia and New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., April 17.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 18.
America (Portland) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 19.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S.)	..	One p.m., April 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 19.
America (Boston) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 22.
West Coast of Africa (L.L)	..	Six p.m., April 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., April 24.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bobmay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.)	..	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

APRIL MEETINGS
CLERGYMEN attending the Religious Meetings are respectfully invited to examine our CLERICAL GREY TROUSERS, at 16s. per pair. They are fully equal, if not superior, to those charged a guinea, and are admirably adapted, both in appearance and quality, for every day wear. Our BLACK DRESS TROUSERS, at 21s., are prime value. Our fine BLACK CLOTH DRESS SUIT, at £4 15s. 6d., cannot be surpassed. Particular attention paid to directions.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scot

Disturbances in the Kingdom

e complications of the present
by serious disturbances in the
is but a short time since that
he state of the capital, the ter-
revailed, the arrests which con-
the long lists of banishments
cessary for the safety of the
s of the British Representative
verything that came to us from
unately the young King, whose
ith hope even by a people ac-
ust in princes, has shown him-
more unfeeling than the father
sult of stolid and bigoted mis-
crisis as the present is now
ction has taken place both at
The account given by the
e insurrection at Palermo has
an obstinate contest in the
s; that at Messina still con-
o news from Naples dated the
insurrection in Sicily still
ernment had been compelled to
It would be a piece of affectation
sympathy with what is called
as represented by the Neapo-
the troops will have the best of
less slaughter of insurrectionists
ge the authority of his Majesty.
States would interfere between
has now gone by, and the Sicil-
trust the chances of a rising,
strength and determination. If
add only one more proof to those
that a good cause has no exemp-
of fortune and of war. Every
been before now the scene of
itless proscription. Sicily, nota-
st forty-five years been several
at the vengeance of opposed fy-
. We may, however, expect to
that rebelion has been put down
mo and Messina.
overnment cannot expect from a
ish anything more than the most
l courtesies. We have no wish
the King and his subjects, but we
plaim that by his recent acts he
ithout the pale of our sympathies.
aples has been bad enough, but
jected to still harsher treatment
as the last refuge of their race
the Bourbons with an ingratitude
an now atone. The mainland has
at the fostering care of the Go-
the mainland had been happy in
ly. The history of the island
of oppressions, producing out-
been followed by the wildest
In Naples there is at least a
ple which is favourable or indif-
of the Sovereign, but in Sicily
united the inhabitants against
The Neapolitan Government
the people as much as that of
the Florentines, or that of the
an allies by the citizens of Bologna.
Government of the late King was
l and France withdrew their Mi-
of this act has been questioned, but
be said of it, is, that it did not go
estern Powers showed their weak-
de a diplomatic move which the
regard, and refrained from an in-
would have been bound to listen,
ot likely to be repeated. England,
p her mind not to meddle with the
ly, except so far as to ensure to
erty of managing their own con-
k in Sicily will cause no exception
wise policy. The Italians, whe-
bards or Neapolitans, or Sicili-
their own salvation. Whenever
an army attempts to coerce them
Government, or to reimpose rulers
tly dismissed, the Italians will find
friends in the British Parliament;
must be content. A few years ago
een poor consolation. The petty
rong, the dominion of Austria was
d France had made so completely
the Papacy, and such moral support
ould have been looked upon as an
race. But, happily, these evil days
e Italian Princes have been deprived
ons because they have disregarded
their subjects. The Italians have
bring their rulers to reason, and there
he King of Naples may be made to
gic which has at length convinced
Austria, the Pope, and the Dukes of
nd Modena—that Government does
ere exaltation and gratification of a

of the Bourbons in Southern Italy
ing that has been committed by any
ate rulers, the Pope alone excepted.
gid and often cruel, has yet notions
nt and civilisation. She made rail-
voured to develope the resources of
as was consistent with German rule
ce of supreme military force. The
mesans were fairly enough governed,
fell only because they formed part
stem, and were content to be vassals
t have been independent Italian
Pope's deputies permitted the mas-
and filled the prisons with men of
en they did not venture upon the
ve been committed in the Two Sicilies.
history, have a series of Ambassa-
erent States of Europe tell themselves
d home year after year letters of com-
the scenes they have been compelled
capital to which they have been des-
re than 15 years the English and
atives at Naples have been doing this,
at not only in degree, but in kind, the
Southern Italy has exceeded every thing
ght in other provinces. The news which
shows that things have not altered for
tribution has fallen on the heads of
h Princes. It is said that at the pre-
t 600 Neapolitans are in banishment
the suspicion of being political mal-
oings must bring their speedy punish-
ample of Sardinia and Central Italy,
tional Government is being formed, to
ee Italian people, must have its effect
hole Peninsula. It may be that Sicily
its freedom, but the time cannot be
such a tyranny as that of the Bourbons
thing of the past as the crimes of
ysins.

ATE CORRESPONDENCE.

OM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Night.

mnibuses, with their living cargoes,
all directions, are hurrying out of
rowns, and children of all classes and
by their holidays, and depositing them
places, or following in the wake of
have been myself to Sydenham, and
last of charming scenes. The early
ng sent us a shower of hail to remind
tudes of April, but the sun has now
splendour, showing to advantage the
utiful terraces with their thousands
ing flowers in full blossom. The pla-
een re-opened, and draws the festive
ups, imbued with the influences of yester-
ng each sacred scene. A picture, by
nting the meeting at Emmaus, valued
special object of attraction. But the
nt is the fair warbler, Piccolomini.
ing voice, through mazes running,
all the charms that tie the hidden soul of
mony."
melodists in the musical world are an-
few, every opportunity is sought by
ers to catch a fast glance of her expres-
Of her songs "I dream t that I dwe't
drew down rapturous encores. Several
re introduced, in which the company
oin, but the vast volume of voice
ed the first words of "Auld lang
strike dumb the many thousands, and
pt was made to keep up the vocal
pany promise two treats to some
e ensuing season, a Festival perfor-
" on the occasion of the inaugura-
oh statue, on May 4th, at which
oir will consist of three thousand
he Societe Des Orphconistes of
25th June, and following days.
the political world, London relieves
xcitement in the High Church theat-
e St. George's riots afford fund for
all else fails. The standing conver-
day morning and the columns of the
in which Bryan King and his bear-
inds one forcibly of the days when
or the O. P. Prices were in everyone's
ent of withdrawing the police these
has failed, especially as the clergy-
to the services, which for a time, in
opinion, they had abandoned. To
ation of the powerful (?) mind of Rev.
end you an extract from one of his
der-Secretary of State for the Home
seems that some people had been
emaining in the church from the
till the evening one, for the purpose
sents. Mr. King attempted to turn
asive eloquence and main force, but
Sir Cornewall Lewis, asking him to
o clear the church. The Home Se-
erly refused, and Mr. King replies as
ad provisions and took their meals in
I beg the favour of your informing

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of Justice has addressed a confidential circular to the Imperial law officers in the departments, recommending them not to neglect prosecuting clerical offenders without regard to rank, for any infringement of the ordinary laws of the Concordat; and a second, recommending an inquiry into the origin of the property held by religious communities, and as to the period at which such property may lapse.

The French Minister of War is occupied with the improvement of cavalry, and manœuvres are to be tried at the camp of Chalons and Luneville, which, it is thought, will restore the prestige the cavalry enjoyed before the infantry were armed with rifles.

The French Minister of Agriculture has made a speech at a cattle show, demonstrating the advantage French farmers will derive from the Commercial Treaty with England. He stated that in 1858, French produce was exported to England to the value of £6,000,000 sterling.

Complaints are made in France of the mode in which the duties of French wines imported into England is computed. According to the proportion of alcohol Bordeaux wines will pay one-half less duty than Burgundy wines, and Burgundy will be sacrificed. The strong wines shipped such large quantities at Cette will pay in England 50 per cent. more duty than the most Bordeaux wines. The Chamber of Commerce have, it is said, convinced the Emperor of the impossibility of adequately taxing wines in England according to their alcoholic strength. The organ of the French Government at Strasburg has made its appearance. Its title is the *Strasburg Correspondent for Western and Central Europe*, and its professed objects are to demonstrate that the maintenance of peace between France and Germany is necessary to the welfare of both countries.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, the German States on the Rhine are known to be making defensive preparations.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The Montreal ocean steamer North Briton arrived to-night with dates to 31st ult. After landing the English and Scotch mails, she steamed out at once for Liverpool. The Arabia arrived at New York on the 30th. The U. S. ship-of-war, Savannah, had been ordered to San Juan del Norte.

Utah, in view of the great increase of the juvenile portion of the community, Brigham Young is starting public schools and academies.

CITY OF MEXICO, MARCH 18TH.—After the capture of Miramon steamers, Miramon sent a decree to the capital confiscating all American property, and ordering Americans to be sent out of the country.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 30TH.—Private letters from Arevona state that delegates have been elected to organise for the provisional Government. that territory, all connection with New Mexico is severed. Rowens, two years ago a member of the Legislature in Texas, will probably be elected governor of Arivorna, under the provisional government. The same advices state that the disturbance in Chinuahuena will probably destroy the trade with that place, and prevent the export of specie. Most of the specie used by the United States Government and the Overland Mail Company has hitherto been drawn from Chinuahua. The Secretary of the Navy yesterday communicated to congress the documents relating to the seizure of the Miramon steamers, with the assurance that the act meets with the approval of his department. The town of Independence, Mo., was visited by a very disastrous fire on Thursday night. The loss is estimated at 150,000 dols. Mr. Howell Cobb has unconditionally withdrawn his name from the Presidential canvass. The President has sent a message to the House, formally protesting against Mr. Cavade's resolution, for inquiring into abuses of power by President. The slave brig Virginian, captured in Congo river, February 10th, by Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Portsmouth, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, crew mutinied on the passage, but was suppressed.

SAVANNAH, 25TH.—Sugar firm, with brisk demand at 7¾d. to 8¼d. peals. Molasses dull, freights slightly declined; exchange in London 11½ to 12½ premium.

NEW YORK, 30TH.—Stocks better and active, especially New York central; this has risen 1 per cent. since morning; money and exchange; unchanged; ashes and cotton unchanged; flour, cotton, and wheat, better; sugars, coffee, leather, and hides, firm; oats, pork, iron, and lead, dull; tobacco and tallow, quiet.

MONTREAL, 31ST.—Flour inactive.

NEW ORLEANS, 30TH.—Sales of cotton to-day 13,000 bales; middling, 10¼ to 10¾; sales for the week, 100,000; receipts, 56,500, against 20,000 last year; exports of the week, 88,500; receipts at this port ahead of last year 465,000; freights to Liverpool, ¼d.; exchange unaltered.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull, but prices remain firm. Banks close at 69-90, or same as yesterday.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Charles Allison, Esq., Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia; George Fagan, the Secretary of Legation at Parana, to be Charges d'Affaire to the Republic of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

BISHOPRIC OF ROCHESTER.

The *congé d'elire* has passed the great seal, and her Majesty recommends to the vacant see Joseph Cotton Wigram, M.A., Archdeacon of Winchester.

CONFESSION OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE CUMBERLAND MURDER.

Bass, the farm labourer, apprehended on suspicion of having murdered a female servant at Embleton, Cumberland, has made confession of his crime.

ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

According to the *Daily News*, Earl Cowley addressed a remonstrance to the French Government on the accusation brought against England by the *Patrie* and *Payes*. There was a rise in Paris Bourse when it became known that a note of apology had been ordered to appear in these papers.

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR THE POPE.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has postponed till the feast of the assumption the special prayers to be read for the Pope.

POPULAR FEELING IN HUNGARY.

A great anti-Austrian demonstration has taken place in the capital of Hungary at the funeral of a student who died from injuries inflicted by the police during a recent popular manifestation. 60,000 followed the corpse. Patriotic cries were raised, but no disorder. The police did not interfere.

The disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East, on Sunday, form the subject of inquiry at the Thames Police Court on this morning (Tuesday).

WRECK OF THE LORD RAGLAN.

A dispatch dated Point de Galle, April 10th, states that the Lord Raglan, Capt. Browne, which sailed from Bombay, for London, March 5th, had been wrecked. This telegram has been received via Trieste.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain dull, but notwithstanding the drooping tendency British railway stocks still rising; share markets generally firm; business languid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty and the Court will return to Buckingham Palace on Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town yesterday afternoon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 10.—Sugar, in addition to two cargoes of Havana sold yesterday afternoon, at 28s 6d to 29s 9d, another cargo has been placed this day, of latter price. Coffee firm; a good usage. Tea held about at 60s. Tea dull. Rum firm. Saltpetre and pepper, nothing to-day.

HULL CORN MARKET, APRIL 10.—Very short supply, which met a ready sale, at rather above last week's rates. No alteration in barley, beans, or peas. Oats fully 6d per quarter dearer.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

City and Suburban—100 to 8 agst Confectioner (taken freely); 20 to 1 agst Hetman (taken); 20 to 1 agst Bentnick (taken and offered).

Chester Cup—15 to 1 on the field (offered); 20 to 1 agst Tame Deer (wanted).

2,000 Guineas—8 to 1 on the field (offered); 8 to 1 agst Lupellus (taken freely.)

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—SPRING CATTLE SHOW.

This most interesting exhibition was opened yesterday to the public at three o'clock. The arrangements made for the present exhibition were much more satisfactory to all parties than those on the last occasion. It was then a subject of complaint, and justly, that sufficient space was not afforded to the different exhibitors, and that the animals and other things presented were huddled together in such a manner as to create great inconveniences to the spectators, and to deprive the exhibitors of those advantages to which they were entitled. On this occasion there was no ground for complaint on this head, the ample space in front of the society's house was devoted to the exhibition of poultry, the cages for which were placed around the wall, and with a covering sufficiently extensive to protect the visitors from bad weather. The Agricultural Hall was reserved altogether for horned cattle, while the space at the rear of the building and in front of Merrion-square, was occupied by swine, sheep, agricultural implements, and what may be called miscellaneous articles. The visiters were numerous, but consisted principally of the male sex. It may be here observed that there exhibitions are becoming more attractive and interesting every year, and it is quite reasonable that they should, for Ireland is essentially an agricultural country, and likely to remain such. The Irish people have never given much of their attention to commerce or manufactures, and their capitalists have always been timid and apprehensive in investing their property in those pursuits, by means of which colossal fortunes have been accumulated in England and elsewhere. Still there are many risks connected with agriculture as with other industrial pursuits, and the unfavourable weather which has been experienced for some time was calculated not only to retard agricultural operations, but to damp the expectations of those interested in the present exhibition. Taking everything into account, however, it must be considered highly successful, so far as the number of animals exhibited is concerned, for there were no less than 379 horned cattle, 88 sheep, and 56 pigs exhibited; all of which were choice animals in their respective grades. It should also be observed that these exhibitions are got up for the purpose of encouraging the farming classes or practical agriculturists, but it is notorious that they take no interest in these exhibitions, and that in no way contribute to their success. So far as the nobility and gentry are concerned, it is quite immaterial whether these exhibitions are carried out or not, for they find it their interest to promote agriculture under all circumstances; but it is a source of regret that the humbler agriculturists, for whose benefit these exhibitions have been founded do not take part in them, and do not assist as far as they might in showing to what extent the rearing of cattle might be pursued with advantage to themselves and to the public at large. As the official declaration of the prizes will not be made until this evening, we cannot, of course, point out those animals which have decidedly excelled in their way. However, in walking through the grounds, we have noticed the following, which appeared to us particularly deserving of commendation, and which we give, with the names of their owners:—

CLASS I—SHORT-HORNED.

Jonathan Richardson, Glenmore, Lisburn.—Short-horned Bull, Soubadar, calved February 4, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, got by the Prince of Warlaby. This animal will get the Gaisly Challenge Cup, and 5 sovs.

Thomas Cather, Newtownlimavady.—Short-horned white Bull, Champion, calved March 25, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, and got by Comet.

William Talbot Crosbie, Alfred Abbey, Tralee.—Short-horned roan Bull, calved April 20, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, and got by Lord Burgley.

Richard Chaloner, Kingsfort, Moynalty.—Short-horned roan Bull, Shamrock, calved January 13, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, got by Sir Samuel.

Same.—Short-horned roan Bull, Harlequin, calved May 22, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, got by Harbinger.

Stewart Majoribanks, Bushy Grove, Watford, Herts.—Short-horned roan Bull, Young Mogul, calved April 24, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, got by Great Mogul.

George Roe, Nutley, Donnybrook.—Short-horned roan Bull Lewisham, calved January 16, 1859; bred by Mr. Fawkes, Farmly Hall, Yorkshire; got by Sir Edward Lyons.

William Owen, Blessington.—Short-horned Bull, Sir Hercules, calved April 9, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, got by Baron of Southwick.

Francis Lindsay, Derryboy, Killylegh, Co Down.—Short-horned Bull Mystery, calved July 8, 1858, bred by Exhibiter, got by Marquis of Abercorn.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, Malahide Castle.—Short-horned roan Bull, Clydesdale, calved June, 5, 1859, bred by J. P. Tynte, Tynte Park, Donlavin, got by Emperor.

Thomas Barnes, Wealand, Movnality.—Short horned white Bull, Dr. MacIlale, calved April 18, 1857, bred by Exhibiter, got by Monk.

This, we believe, was the most successful animal at the exhibition. He took the prize gold medal, the silver medal, five sovereigns, the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* Plate, and the Irish Railway Challenge Cup.

Messrs. Turnbull, Bonhill Place, Renton. Shorthorned red Heifer, Lady of Bonhill, calved January 23, 1858, bred by Exhibiter, got by Falstaff.

This animal, we understood, got the gold medal and three sovereigns.

Richard Eastwood, Swinshawe, near Burnley, Lancashire, Short-horned cow, Rosetta, calved June 26, 1856, bred by William Wetherall, Aldborough, near Darlington, got by Earl of Derby.

Got the gold metal.

William Stewart Trench, Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Kerry cow—in calf—had a calf about 14 months ago.

John Taaffe, Smarmore, Ardee.—One shear Leicester Ram, bred by George Thunder, Kingstown Lodge, Navan.

Same.—Shropshire Down Ram, bred by Exhibiter.

Gustavus W. Lambert, Beaupare, Slane.—Shropshire Down Ram, bred by Exhibiter.

Charles William Hamilton, Hamwood, Dunboyne.—Five Shropshire Down Hogget Ewes.

Sir Edward M'Donnel, Newhaggard, Lusk.—Five fat long-woolled Wedders.

SECTION 91.—PEN OF FIVE CHEVIOT FAT WEDDERS.

Lord Clermont, Ravensdale Park, Flurrybridge.—Five Cheviot fat Wedders, yeaned April 1857, bred by Exhibiter; fed since December 1859, on turnips and hay, and one pound of oil-cake and half a pound of oats each, daily.

SWINE.

William Joyce, Abbey Farm, Waterford.

Pure-bred Berkshire Boar, farrowed August 10, 1859, bred by Exhibiter, got by The General, out of Gipsy Girl.

Joseph Radcliffe, LL.D., Whitechurch, Rathfarnham, Berkshire Boar, Sultan the Second, sixteen months old, bred by Exhibiter, got by Mr. Grehan's prize Boar, King of Trumps.

Charles L. Ellison, Loughglynn, Frenchpark.—Cumberland Boar, farrowed November 15, 1858, bred by Exhibiter, got by Young Haynau.

Lord Clermont, Ravensdale Park, Flurrybridge.—Cumberland Boar, farrowed February, 1858, bred by Dr. Peart.

Lord Lurgan, Brownlow House, Lurgan.—Yorkshire and Cumberland Sow, farrowed May 24, 1858, bred by Exhibiter, got by Sir Charles, out of a Yorkshire Sow.

William Jameson, Montrose, Donnybrook.—Three black Berkshire Sows, farrowed July 15, 1850, bred by Exhibiter, got by Exhibiter's imported Boar, General Havelock.

William Joyce, Abbey Farm, Waterford.—Pure-bred Berkshire Sow, Princess, and Litter, sow farrowed December 30, 1858, litter farrowed January 12, 1860, bred by Exhibiter, got by Berkshire Hero, out of Princess Royal, by Lennington Lad the Second.

POULTRY.

John Wight, Johnstown House, County Dublin—One lot China, grouse plumage. Price £50.

Same—One lot China, grouse plumage. Price £3 3s.

Same—One lot Shanghai grouse plumage. Price £1 5s.

Mrs. Lupton, Banavilla—One lot Cochin China. Price £3 3s.

SECTION 110—DORKING, OVER A YEAR OLD.

E. Kentish Evans, Annaire, Caledon—One lot, white; double combs. Price £2 10s.

John Mottocks, Rathfarnham—One lot, grey. Price £2 5s.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf—One lot, grey. Price £20.

Same—One lot, grey. Price £10.

Mrs. Leech, Riversdale, Rathfarnham—One lot. Price £3.

John Farrell, Moynalty—One lot, silver grey Dorking. Price £5.

John Wight, Johnstown, County Dublin—One lot. Price £6 7s.

Same—One lot. Price £3.

Richard Palmer Williams, Hollybrook, Clontarf—One lot silver-spangled, or moonjes. Price £10.

IMPLEMENTS.

This is the most interesting department of the whole exhibition, and one to which the majority of the visiters will, no doubt, direct their especial attention. Among those implements most worthy of observation were the following:—A steam engine, made by Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., of Lincoln, adapted to agricultural operations of various kinds. It consists of a boiler, with the necessary machinery, supported upon three wheels, with broad tires, one in the front and two behind.

There were also in this department several specimens of washing machines manufactured by Thomas Bradford, of Manchester, and which are extensively used in the public institutions of London and Dublin. They consist of an oscillating box, with a ribbed interior, into which the clothes are put, and which are cleansed by its motion. In one of these machines thirty shirts can be washed in eight minutes; and to such an extent are they used at present, that there are no less than 1,700 of them in operation within six miles of Manchester alone.

Saunders, of Dame-street, had also upon exhibition an improved steam apparatus for preparing food for cattle. It consists of a boiler, connected with galvanised tubs at each side of it, and in which the food is placed.

Garrett and Sons, Leinster Works, Saxemundham, presented some fine specimens of steam engines for agricultural purposes.

Hodges and Sons, Dublin, had among other interesting articles, patent compound action whisks and churns for making butter, also good steaming apparatus, consisting of a portable boiler, with swinging vessels attached, capable of turning out two tubs of food every half hour. This article is very simple in construction, and may be put together by any common labourer. The same firm had also improved stall and stable fittings, wrought iron cisterns, water tanks, and a liquid manure barrow of novel construction.

Wm. Daniel, of Mary-street, presented his patent national gas apparatus for manufacturing gas from peat and coal; also his gas cooking apparatus, which is almost the size of a large safe, and by means of which meat may be roasted, boiled, or stewed.

Booth, Brothers, of Upper Stephen-street presented an apparatus for erecting wire fencing, also several specimens of grinding stones, axels, portable forges, smith's tools, &c.; also the model of pneumatic system of bell-hanging, which is well worthy of observation.

Messrs Keenans' Fishamble street, presented Green's Patent Lawn Mowers, and Tuckers' Patent Barrell Churn, with some other interesting articles.

John Edmondson and Co. 61, Dame-street, Dublin, had on exhibition, Nicholson's Patent Double-action haymaker. Fitted with potent wrought-iron tubular shaft.

Samuelson's Haymaker.

An iron horse rake, by Nicholson, with tubular iron shafts and frame-work, combining in the greatest possible degree strength and lightness.

Improved iron horse rake, by Ransomes and Sims, with steel teeth and several important improvements.

An American horse rakes, by A. and T. Fry.

In fine, it may be observed that this exhibition is very complete, fully equal to any that have preceded it, and that is calculated to afford the greatest pleasure, not only to those who may be interested in the several departments of industry represented, but also to those who wish to note the combined progress of labour and science in this age, in which both are inseparably connected.

LONDON POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION-HOUSE, MONDAY.—John Keating, an Irish shoemaker, one half of whose features was obscured by hair, and the other half by dirt, was charged with assaulting Ellen Lawler by stabbing her in the face with a knife.

The prosecutrix, the left side of whose face exhibited a huge cyrsalic patch of sticking plaster, said, "Please yer honours, my name's Ellen Lawler."

Mr. Goodman (chief clerk)—And what is your husband's name?

Prosecutrix—Pat Bresshanan. (Laughter.)

Mr. Goodman—Then, I suppose your name is Bresshanan.

Prosecutrix—Lord, no, yer honour, my name is Ellen Lawler. (Laughter.)

Mr. Goodman—How can that be if he is your husband? Your maiden name, you mean, I suppose, was Lawler?

Prosecutrix—Yes, my maiden name, and my name now, for though I call Pat my husband we ain't marrined; but we've lived together a long while, and he's a good husband, too.

Mr. Goodman—Why did you not say at first that you were not married? Go on with your evidence.

Prosecutrix—Well, on Saturday night I was sitting at supper with Pat, when who should come in but Moggy Qunke so says I, "Sit down, Mog, and have some supper;" but, yer Honours, she was nasty and got to words, and at last says she "If you're a woman, come down into the yard and have it out." "Very well, Mog," says I, "I'll come down, coz you know I ain't afraid of you;" and she says "No, I knows that, I knows you are too good a woman for me;" and that's right, yer honours, because, tho' I'm a quiet woman, I can stick up for myself like a good'un, only I didn't want to hurt her nor nobody. (Laughter.) Well, when we got downstairs we quieted, and we wasn't a-going to fight; but there was a mob at the door, and that there prisoner there made a rush at me and gave me a job in the mouth with his fist which loosened all my teeth, and then he jobbed at me again with something in his hand, which I took to be a knife, and stabbed me in the face. So I calls out, "Pat," says I, "he's made a hole in my face with a knife, and I'm kilt intirely!"—laughter—and then down I went, while Pat dashed out and collared him. The hole ain't quite through my cheek, but it's a whacker, and I hopes your worship will give me purtection. (Laughter.)

Pat Bresshanan said—When that man stabbed my wife—

Mr. Goodman—She says she is not your wife, though she lives with you.

Witness—So she does and an honest woman she is.

Sir R. Carden—Why don't you make an honest woman of her?

Witness—I don't mean in that way; but I mean that she's too honest to meddle with anybody's business.

Mr. Goodman—She can fight well, at all events, according to her own confession.

Witness—She's a regular good'un, yer honour; she's a rale beauty, and no mistake.

Sir R. Carden—Then, why don't you marry her?

Witness—Well, I will, yer honour, I will. But about this here prisoner. When I rushed out upon him he struck me, and I'm sure I felt a knife in his hand.

Prisoner—My lord, it wasn't a knife at all, and but for the drink that was in my head I shouldn't have done it. That woman had been throwing some water over me just before, and when I went out again I took a little poker with me, and I hit her with that. It was a very little one, yer honour, but sharp at the end.

Sir R. Carden—A poker would not have cut like a knife. However, knife or poker, I shall send you to prison for 21 days.

Prosecutrix—And, oh! yer honour, won't you bind him over to keep the peace towards me?

Sir R. Carden—The police will protect you. I'd rather bind you over not to live with that man again till you are married.

Prosecutrix—And, faith, yer worship, I'd not object to that.

Pat Bresshanan—And, yer honour, I will marry her; I've often talked about it, and now I'll do it.

They then left the court.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.—The presidency of the Incorporated Law Society, vacant by the demise of the late William Goddard, Esq, will be filled by R. T. Orpen, Esq; and that of the vice-presidency, vacant by the death of Mr. Meade, we believe, will be filled by Arthur Barlow, Esq. The selections could not have fallen on two more worthy of them.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A Vigilance Committee at Beres, Kentucky, having ordered a bad character, named Hanson, to leave the town, he, with 25 or 30 associates, armed with rifles, fired upon the committee, but without injury to any one. Hanson's party then retreated and barricaded themselves in a house. The committee, which was composed of 25 or 30 men, were armed with revolvers. A military force had been ordered from Lexington.

THE LATE PREMIER OF VICTORIA AND THE POPE.—The *Argus* states that the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, on his recent return from Europe, brought with him from the Court of Rome an order of the Knight of St. Gregory, conferred by the Pope upon Mr. O'Shanassy, as a testimony of his services on behalf of Roman Catholicism in this colony. The letter patent bearing the distinction, which is dated as far back as December, 1858, is a parchment MS., setting forth in Latin the reasons which induced his Holiness to confer the title. It bears the seal of the Propaganda, and is signed by two cardinals. The order is a double gold cross of eight bars, of a star-like appearance, and in the centre is a brief inscription. The cross is suspended from a gold ring, hanging from a red ribbon.—*Australian Mail.*

A pamphlet sentitled "American securities," by an Anglo-American, has lately appeared, which contains a valuable fund of information for the guidance of British investors. The contents comprise, the progress of Railways in the United States; Produce, Population, &c.; Dividends; Interest on Securities; Commerce and Shipping, &c. The pamphlet has met with a very favourable reception, since the information it affords is of the highest importance to existing holders of American securities, as well as to othess who may be desirous for the first time of selecting them as a means of investment.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* gives an analysis of a confidential circular lately addressed by Count Cavour to the diplomatic agents of Piedmont at foreign Courts:—"Although the King made no allusion to foreign politics in his speech, the count desires it not to be understood that Sardinia wishes to stand aloof, or to remain an indifferent spectator of complication in Europe. Still, its first and principal anxiety is to settle the internal affairs of the new kingdom. M. de Cavour speaks also of the "recent acts" of the Holy See, for the purpose of stating that the apprehensions they had occasioned are dissipated, and he repeats the expressions of filial respect for the Church and the Pope lately used by the King. The circular says that the "administrative anatomy" of Tuscany will be only temporary, and that the government hopes to extend to the entire monarchy those special laws which "have hitherto advantageously distinguished Tuscany from neighbouring States."

The *Patrie* says:—We learn that there is no doubt of the Parliament of Turin approving of the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice to France; but in order to indicate the wishes of the Sardinian government on the point, Count Cavour has determined to make the matter a Cabinet question.

An official document, published by the Austrian government, shows that the merchant shipping of Austria at the end of last year consisted of 59 steamers, of 21,000 tons burden; 606 large sailing vessels, of 228,000 tons; and 362 coasting vessels, of 34,000 tons. The number of men on board these vessels was 35,000.

The Monk "Brother Bertram," whose real name is Remy Joly, and who has been prosecuted at Metz, on account of a lecture to the boys in the "School of Christian Brethren," has been found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of £50 for "exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government."

There are two Canadian railway companies, whose aggregate capital, chiefly derived from English shareholders, amounts to nineteen millions sterling. The first is the Great Western of Canada, constructed at a cost of £5,160,267; the other is the Grand Trunk, whose outlay has been £13,783,908. Both have just held meetings in London, and, as the shares of the Great Western are 37 per cent. discount, and those of the Grand Trunk at 64 discount, the anxiety of the proprietors was great. Unhappily, in neither case were any assurances conveyed that could be received with perfect reliance.

NEWMARKET RACES.—NEWMARKET, MONDAY AFTERNOON.—Rain fell heavily until past midnight, when it ceased, and a smart but cold wind withal, soon produced a drying and beneficial effect upon the course. The attendance exceeded the usual Craven average, for all members of the racing community were on the tip-the of expectation. They had arrived as much to watch the betting as to witness the racing.

EARLY POTATOES.—The first hamper of potatoes grown in the open air was shipped from the Scilly Islands on the 4th inst., and has arrived at Coventgarden market. Twelve thousand baskets of this valuable vegetable have been exported in one season from these islands.

GENERAL ORPHAN HOME.

At the election of orphans, which was held on Easter Monday last, James Griffin was elected by the subscribers at large by a great majority of votes—70. William Bell and William Fee having obtained an equal number of votes, it was decided by the guardians, after a sharp scrutiny, that both these orphans, instead of one of them, should be admitted to the benevolent care of this Christian home, as intern pupils.

EASTER VESTRIES.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH.

The annual vestry was held in the vestry-room yesterday, for the purpose of electing Churchwardens and Sidesmen.

The chair was taken at 10 o'clock by

The Rev. W. J. H. LE FANU, Rector.

The outgoing Churchwardens, Messrs. W. Anderson and William Johnstone, having handed in their accounts to the chairman presiding, and verified them in the usual manner, on the motion of Mr. William Anderson seconded by Mr. Robert Milliner, Mr. Hubert Kelly was elected parish churchwarden for the ensuing year.

The Chairman, by virtue of his privilege, nominated Mr. William Graham to fill the office of minister's churchwarden.

Messrs. George A. Stephens and William Anderson having been appointed sidesmen, the chairman adjourned the vestry to the 4th of May next, for the purpose of examining and vouching the late churchwardens' accounts.

The second vestry was held at fifteen minutes after ten—the Rector presiding.

The usual assessments having been passed without any discussion, the following appointments were made—Overseers of deserted children—Messrs. Michael Gavaean, Michael Donohoe, and James Nugent. Officers of Health:—The Churchwardens, Dr. Torney, Dr. Madden, and Mr. James Nugent. Overseers of Public Houses:—The Churchwardens: Messrs. R. Stephens William Anderson, James Nugent, John Thorp, Terence Shannon, Robert Delahoyd and William Johnstone.

On the motion of Mr. Robert Mullen, seconded by Dr. Madden.

A vote of thanks was passed to the late churchwardens for the efficient manner in which they discharged the duties of their Office during the past year.

Mr. Hubert Kelly, (Churchwarden) having been moved to the Chair.

Mr. James Nugent, proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector for his impartial conduct in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Robert Delahoyd, and passed unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

ST. THOMAS' PARISH.

The vestry was held at half-past 11 o'clock.

The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. FRIZELLE.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Churchwardens—Henry Coall, Esq., and John M'Mahon. Sidesmen—Messrs. Graves, Carthew, Scott, Galway, Holmes, and Thwaite. Overseers of Deserted Children and Public-houses—Messrs. Thwaite, Keogh, Larkin, Fahy, Mayers, and Donnelly. Auditors of Accounts—Messrs. Fahy, Larkin, Carolin Nowlan, Kennedy, and Thorpe. Officers of Health—Drs. Stevenson, Messrs. Weldon, Roe, Thwaite.

The first assessment was for the vestry clerk's salary.

The Rev. Chairman said that it had been £60 last year.

It was proposed, seconded, and carried, that it be £30 for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. Kennedy moved that having appointed the salary, they should now proceed to elect a clerk. Mr. Kennedy coupled with his motion the name of Thomas Larkin, of Marlborough-st.

A very learned and warm discussion ensued upon the question.

The Chairman said he would be acting illegally in putting the motion, as it had not been mentioned in the notice convening the meeting. There were also other items which took precedence to the arrangement of this subject.

In the course of the discussion a parishioner proposed that a compromise should be made of the matter, by leaving Mr. Warburton still in office, and electing Mr. Larkin as collector of parish cess—both these posts being at present held by the former (Mr. Warburton).

The matter then stopped.

The following assessments were made:—beadle, £20; for clothes of same, £5; for parish coffins, £10; for premiums to foreign engine-keepers, £8; for maintenance and education of deserted children, £20; for vestry maid, 2s. 6d.

The Chairman then said they now came to the vexatious question, which had caused so much angry discussion, namely, how much salaries should be given to the parish cess collector? They were not obliged to give anything if they did not wish; but they could not yet elect any person to the office.

After much argument, it was ultimately settled that the sum of one shilling be set apart for the collection of the cess.

An assessment of £2 for applotter's books was next made.

Mr. M'Mahon was then moved to the second chair.

Mr. Gilligan then proposed, and Mr. Keating, T.C., seconded a warm vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Frizelle, of whom they recorded their admiration for his masterly independence and Christian forbearance upon all occasions, and especially during that day.

The vestry was then adjourned to the 30th instant.

PARISH OF BOOTERSTOWN.

The Easter vestries for this parish were held yesterday (Tuesday) morning, pursuant to notice.

The Rev. B. H. BLACKER, Incumbent, in the chair.

At the first vestry the outgoing churchwardens, George Charles Armstrong, M.D., and John Reid, Esqrs. having handed in their accounts, Isaac M. D'Olier, Esq. Collegues, Booterstown, and Frederick Archer Barlow, Esq., Willow Terrace, Williamstown, were appointed Churchwardens for the ensuing year.

At the second vestry, which was held at 10 o'clock, assessments were made for vestry-clerk, beadle, parish coffins, and other items authorised by Act of Parliament and auditors of the late Churchwarden's accounts, sidesmen, applotters of parish cess, overseers of deserted children, officers of health, and overseers of public houses, were elected.

The attendance at both vestries was highly respectable, and everything passed off with the greatest unanimity.

PARISH OF CLONTURK.

At a Vestry held at Drumcondra Church, on yesterday, Tuesday, the 10th inst.—

The Rev. J. LONG Incumbent, in the chair.

Harris and James Charles, Esqires, were elected Churchwardens, and Thomas Charles Blayney and William Frazer, Esqrs. Officers of Health and Overseers of Public houses for the ensuing year.

Thomas Dooley, Esq. P.L.G., called the attention of the vestry to the dilapidated condition of the Widows' Alms House in Drumcondra, which he stated reflected much discredit on the parish, being the only Protestant parochial charity within it. The incumbent stated that the only fund applicable for its maintenance was the Sunday collections at

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above valuable society for the education and support of the destitute orphans of mixed marriages was held yesterday, in the Round Room of the Rotundo. There was a numerous attendance. Amongst those on the platform were the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, Rev. Dr. Fleury, Dr. Gayer, Q.C.; Revds. Messrs. Fuller, Dalton, Bradley, Fitzgerald, LaFanu, Andrews, Scott, Long, Tomlinson, Shepherd, Black, Howe, Shire, Halahan, Roberts, M'Mahon, Phibbs; W. R. Kaye, Esq.; F. N. Moore, Esq.; — Barber, Esq.; Rev. Messrs. Abbott, Gibson, Monahan, Quinton, Jameson, Barton, Kempston, Ellis, Campbell, Crawford, Rogers, Jordan, J. Hudson, Pollock, Marable, Fleming, Leeper, &c.

At twelve o'clock, the Chair was taken by the Hon. Colonel Sinclair.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson having opened the proceedings with prayer,

The Chairman said—My friends we are met here to-day to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of a very important society, and we have all learned, with the utmost gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all blessings that, during the past year, the operations of the society have been very considerably extended. This is a subject of very great congratulation to all concerned, and to the friends of the society. The society is one which, in addition to the ordinary obstacles in the way of every religious and charitable society, has special obstacles of its own, for we all know that there is an important influential party in this country who lay special claims to the allegiance of these very children, whom it is the object of this society to relieve. In addition to the presumptious claims which the Romish church sets upon the allegiance of all who have been baptised in the name of the Father and of the Son and Holy Ghost, they especially claim as their own all those children of mixed marriages over whom we allow their claim to have a tie. We cannot, by any means, allow their claims to be just, and, therefore, it is that it behoves all who take an interest in this society to exert themselves with zeal, diligence, and activity, so as to increase the operations of the society by all legitimate means, for we know how unscrupulous are the adversaries with whom we have to deal. They are not bound by any of those rules of morality by which we, as Protestants, profess to be bound, but in carrying out their objects, they hesitate not to break at once all laws, both of God and man; holding, as they do, the soul degrading doctrine, that the end justifieth the means, and that they are authorised to do, on behalf of their church, evil, that good may come. We have, therefore, an important adversary to meet, and it behoves us to be very zealous and very active in our opposition to their exertions, seeing how, humanely speaking, we compete with them at a disadvantage—humanly speaking, I say, but we are authorised, I am sure you will all acknowledge, to believe and expect that those means which we may carry out, according to what we believe to be the will of God and in the spirit of Christian charity, will be in the end blessed, as we know that the exertions of the society have, up to the present time, been. The secretary will now read the report of the proceedings of the committee for the past year, which, I trust, will meet with the approval of the meeting. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Gibson then read the following report:—

"The year that is past has been to your society one of deep interest and of important issues; it threw on your committee the burden of some special anxieties, apart from their usual cares of management; and it cast the shade of disappointment over some sanguine hopes. Notwithstanding all this, the past year has been signalised by progress in the works of your society so considerable, that at no other time ever had your committee so much cause to offer their heartfelt praise to Almighty God, and to invoke the united and fervent thanks of the orphan's friend to Him who has watched over and blessed their good and holy work.

Your committee has abundant occasion for thankfulness in the increase of your funds—in the increase of your auxiliaries—in the increase of your friends, all combining to enable your committee to accomplish the great object of your society, to undertake with cheerful spirits an increase of labour, and, also, with hearts still thankful to bear the disappointment of some of their hopes for the present, while they pray that they may be enabled to surmount the difficulties they cannot yet remove from their path,

"Your committee, in their last report, were led to notice the project of an amalgamation with the Protestant Orphan Society, and they laid before you what seemed to them good reasons for entertaining such an idea, and for the hope that, without any alteration of general principles, the committees of both societies could form a plan for united labour, and work harmoniously under the original fundamental rules and practice of the Protestant Orphan Society, without in the least degree impugning the wisdom or the justice of those who, under the circumstances and difficulties which naturally beset that society soon after its foundation, thought right to deviate from their original practice, and to interpret their fundamental rule so as to admit to their care only those Protestant orphans whose parents had both been Protestants, and not simply as the rule expressed it—'To provide for the most destitute orphans of our fellow-Protestants.'

"At your last general meeting the speakers, well known to you all, in arguments, in some cases at considerable length and particularity, all viewed the plan with the same satisfaction, regarding it in many aspects. They said that 'it was much to be regretted that there were two distinct societies for the single work of Protestant orphans;' that 'they thought the time was probably come when, consistently with the duty the Orphan Refuge owed to the people, it could be amalgamated with the Protestant Orphan Society,' and that 'they would use their influence with both committees to bring about that end.' That, after reviewing all the arguments that could be urged against such an union, the arguments in favour of it were so much more in number and in strength that the question still remained without any fair answer—' Why have two trains on one line? why not join the carriages, and have one powerful engine to propel them both?' and 'that as members of the Protestant Orphan Society they would themselves then suggest that a proposal for an union should be made.'

"Although these opinions and advices received then your approbation without one dissentient voice, your Committee felt bound to take further steps to ascertain the opinions of subscribers generally, especially of those who had not been present at the general meeting; the result was almost complete unanimity on the subject, and then a communication was made to the Committee of the Protestant Orphan Society accordingly. Your Committee regret that the answer was not favourable—'That having reviewed the whole subject the result was to deepen their conviction against the proposed amalgamation.'

"This correspondence, of which a copy will be appended to the Report, precluded all further efforts on the part of your Committee for the present; but they may observe that it will be seen in the answer of the Committee of the Protestant Orphan Society, that of the twenty children admitted in the first twelve or fourteen months of the existence of that Society, four children were the orphans of mixed marriages: so that your Committee are thus furnished with additional proof that the practice of the humble men who founded the Society, and of those who first joined them in their good and comprehensive spirit, was to regard a Protestant Orphan, as such by itself, and according to the circumstances to admit or reject it without further refinements of definition.

"Your committee had hoped that the stream of Protestant charity towards Protestant orphans, which some stubborn rocks had parted near its source, was being now led by loving hands into one channel again; they had hoped that having now found more level plains, and a less rugged soil, it might be seen in one broad river, which smoother but deeper and stronger flowings, to enrich abundantly either bank; and that the rains from above, which had so abundantly filled each separate channel, would not be withheld when the blessing of union was also added to their strength; but this fair vision for the present has passed away, and your committee can only pray for the continuance of God's blessing on both societies; that with all His other mercies, He may give them ever, while they shall work separately, the same friendly spirit and good feeling which actuate them now; and that He may, in His own good time, inspire the hearts of both societies with a desire for that unity of labour which your committee must still believe to be the greatest blessing yet in store for them.

"ADMISSION OF ORPHANS.

"Additional work and additional responsibility have ever been undertaken by your committee with a hearty confidence in Protestant sympathy, and thus in receiving, as we trust from the Lord, the care of twenty-six orphans during the year 1859, your committee have had but little hesitation. There was an occasion, indeed, when in consequence of the low state of your funds, the consideration of all applications was postponed; and once again the same painful resolution appears on the minutes of your committee before the close of the year; but, we thank God, only in these two instances was our committee induced to suspend its function in the admission of orphans; and though at the close of the year there was only £16 to your credit, that did not prevent your committee from adding to your list seven orphans more since the 1st of January, 1860; and there are now under your care one hundred and fifty-six Protestant orphans, the children of mixed marriages.

"If the hearts of your committee be, rejoiced at such a prospect, how happy must they also be who have made great personal efforts for individual cases, or for the general objects of the society; who know from what danger to their souls and to their faith these children have been saved; and who know how hard it would be afterwards to recover them from the perversions of Romanism, or to seek for the reformation when, in maturity of life, by the neglect of their fellow-Protestants, the world, the flesh, and the devil had been allowed to set their seal and brand upon them.

"MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION.

"The orphans under the care of your society are always placed in healthy districts, chiefly in the County Wicklow, and there they are naturally special objects of interest to the parochial clergy, to whom your society is under deep obligations, for unceasing attention to their wants, and for the solicitude expressed in constant correspondence regarding them, as well as for superintendence of their education at their schools.

"Subjoined is a list of the parishes in which the children are placed, and of the clergymen to whom they are so much indebted—Ballynaclash, Rev A F G Bluett; Ballytore, Rev Charles Dickinson; Ballintra, Rev John Kincaid; Bray, Rev Edward Whately; Clontarf, Rev William A Kempston; Dalgany, Rev William J West; Powerscourt, Rev Charles M'Donough; Kilternan, Rev Robert Moffatt; Liverpool, Rev Henry Marlen: Newcastle, Rev Charles Abbott; Portarlington, Rev William W Berry; Rathdown, Rev Henry Galbraith; Stillorgan, Rev T S Gray; Derrylessary, Rev I G Abelthauser.

"APPRENTICES, ETC.

"In this item also a considerable advance has been made. In the year 1858 seven orphans were apprenticed; but during the past year thirteen children, nine boys and four girls, have been bound to suitable Protestant masters and mistresses; of this number ten are placed in Dublin, where they are brought under the ready supervision of your committee; £28 sufficed for apprentice fees in 1858, but last year £50 was required for the same purpose. One child only died during the year, and two more were returned to their friends who were found, after careful inquiry, to be able to provide for them.

"FUNDS.

"Under this head your committee are glad to state that the greatest increase has been made. At the last general meeting it was a matter for congratulation that your balance sheet exhibited an income of £1016 3s 7d, being a small increase on the amount of the previous year; but that amount had been very large, and to exceed it even by a little was hailed as a great success; but now your income has reached the amount of £1,425 9s 6d, being an excess of £413 5s 11d above the amount of the previous year.

"In this amount we have to record the bequests of Miss Robinson for £35; of Mrs. Martha Parsons for £10; and of £177 10s 2d, part of the bequest of Joseph Henry Mark Leycester, Esq., which, to the amount of £309 10s 2d, was allocated to your society through the appreciating kindness of Dr. Neville, but beyond these there remains an increase in the item of contributions for the year to the extent of £200 15s 9d. All this has enabled your committee to add considerably to your reserve fund, and to accomplish what had been always intended, but hitherto delayed by the necessities of your society, that the £200 derived from the bazaar of 1857 should be placed in the Government Funds; and so this sum, with Mr. Leycester's legacy, has enabled your committee to purchase stock to the amount of £411 7s 10d.

An important addition has also been made by the bequest of Thomas Finlay, Esq. He directed by his will that £3,000 should be divided among the three Protestant Orphan Societies most in need of help; and it was gratifying to the character, as well as beneficial to the material interests of your society to hear the lawyer who represented Mr. Finlay's executors affirming before the Master in Chancery that he considered your as that one among the Protestant Orphan Societies which, regarded from the testator's point of view, seemed to hold the first place among those who needed help, and were deserving of such assistance, because it was eminently the preservative from Romanism.

"Among our acknowledgments for new favours from kind hearts and hands we must not omit to record our best thanks to the ladies who, under the item of clothing, by care, economy, and labour of their own hands, have contributed materially to effect a most extensive saving, so that your outlay for clothing in 1858 was £162, last year the same item was only £148; that is, £14 less notwithstanding the large increase in the number of children; nor must we omit to thank that kind friend, a member of your committee, whose house has been the happy home of your society now for so many years, so that he gives the largest of all the annual contributions to the funds of your society.

"AUXILIARIES.

"The subjoined list shows that new ground has been broken in 1859, as well as in the former year, and to a greater extent, for eleven new Auxiliaries, have been added to the number—namely, Finglas, Naul, Powerscourt, Raheny, Swords, Whitechurch, Birkenhead, Donnybrook, St. Andrew's (Dublin), Bangor, and Holywood—so that now all the Auxiliaries amount to forty-eight. Two auxiliaries—namely, Clones and Newtownbutler—have been lost to the society, owing to the formation of a local society in the county Fermanagh. The machinery requisite for managing, with complete success, so many auxiliaries is still indeed wanting, and the desire for economy, which has always characterised your management, and been the distinguishing feature of your society, induces your committee to entrust almost all this most important department to individual local exertion; but such a course, beyond certain limits, has neither wisdom nor economy, and it must soon become a question to be resolved by the absolute necessity of the case.

"The view which your committee would thus present of this portion of your system must show what a debt of gratitude is owing to those kind of friends who, with so much personal labour under such circumstances, have produced an income, under this head, of more than £670 in the past year. No thanks can express what your committee feel to be due for their help and exertion; especially due to the ladies who collect for, and, in some cases, entirely manage these auxiliaries such, for instance, as that which in Glasgow is sustained by the zeal of one lady, whose care for your little ones is gleaning an amount still larger, year by year, from Christian benevolence for the orphan's cause. Among the new auxiliaries your committee may be permitted to refer to one which has been established in Birkenhead, where the fostering kindness and personal influence of the Rev. Dr. Blakeney, cannot fail to confer most material benefit on your society; and to one at Holywood, where the support of the Rev. J. C. Flood, for many years a friend to your cause, has made an important opening for introducing the knowledge of your claims.

"During the past year an effort was made to supply to your society that which was noticed in the last report as an advantage, which the state of your finances did not yet permit your committee to provide—namely, a training school, where orphans could receive some better preparation than what a nurse or daily school in the country could afford, for entering on the duties of life to earn their daily bread. It was then admitted that while cases of great distress and peril were still pressing on the attention of your committee, they could not allocate any of their funds for such a purpose, however important, and the attention of individuals was called to the consideration of this pressing want. To stimulate others to some practical effort, £5 was offered by a member of your committee as the commencement of a special fund, provided ten like sums were subscribed within a month. This offer was liberally responded to, and £50 is now available for that end. Nor was this all. Another gentleman has recently offered the sum £50 for this same purpose, provided nine like sums be obtained within six months. Let us hope that the advantage thus gained may not be lost after so much of generous effort, and that ere long without neglecting the rescue of a single orphan, funds may be found for a permanent institution where special instruction might be given at a time of life so critical to the future prospects of these children, and where those who need their services may readily make a selection to suit their wants.

"With such large responsibilities, your Committee need hardly say how earnestly they implore the friends of your society to continue their efforts. A year of large income, which encourages your Committee to admit the cases that press most heavily upon them, and to undertake an annual outlay, larger than before, would prove only ruinous and deceptive if not followed up by continually increasing efforts on the part of friends and subscribers. Your Committee can, indeed, while they review the past, look on to the future with faith and hope that the Almighty, who so long blessed your labour of love, will ever bless it; and that the sympathy of their friends, which has so long sustained them, will not now desert that class, which is at once the most persecuted and the most destitute among the Orphans of your fellow-Protestants.'"

Dr. Gayer, Q.C., in moving the adoption of the report said, the society was about to commence a new, and he hoped a prosperous year. It was one of a number of societies whose claims would be advocated by the energy, zeal and talent of Christian Ireland, during the approaching week or fortnight, and as that occasion might be the only one upon which his official duties possibly might permit him to appear on that platform, he might perhaps be permitted to make a few observations which ought to have the effect of encouraging all persons interested in the various societies which would meet in that place, and ought to operate as a strong encouragement to them to persevere in the great and holy cause which they had so much heart, that of propagating religious truth throughout the country. There was one great enemy which they would have to meet—a foe to each society, whose claims would be advocated during the present month, and that foe was Popery. Popery had recently met with some sad reverses, and if he did not greatly mistake, the events of the last few months were likely to prove pregnant with consequences to Romanism, greater perhaps, than had occurred during any like period for the last three centuries. In that part of Europe where the grasp of Rome had for so many centuries, almost undisputed sway over the bodies and souls of men—he meant Italy—notwithstanding all the convulsive exertions which Rome had made to hold within her grasp the springs of human action, what did they see but that nation rising, almost as one man, for the purpose of shaking off the papal yoke. In a few months more, Rome itself might perchance, under the providence of God, be as free as self-emancipated Romagna. (Applause.) There was no doubt but the movement there had been principally political, but he was greatly mistaken if the two parts of that system, the political and religious, were not so closely interwoven together, that it was impossible for her to fall in one without in a great measure paralysing her power in the other. (Hear, hear.) If indeed, the claims of Rome were founded in Christian truth, and God's revelation, as in theory they were, the religious aspect of Popery might be considered distinct, and possibly Rome might flourish, in a religious point of view, while she had failed in a political. But though that in theory might be correct, he, for one, was convinced, and, he was sure, they were all convinced, that Romanism, based as it was, not in Christian truth, but in error and imposture, that when once her errors were discovered to be unsound in one particular, when she had ceased to have power to trample on the bodies and souls of men, she must, therefore, lose her grasp in the minds of many. If there were a body of men in the world who were better able than any other to know and appreciate that the temporal power of Rome died in supporting her spiritual power, it was the Roman Catholic Priesthood—and how had they acted? Had they not made the temporal power of the Pope the subject of what he would call a life and death struggle, both in Ireland and every other country. They found that from the highest bishops of that church, down to the lowest priest, that they all entertained the same view on that subject. With all the energy in their power, they put forward that it was absolutely necessary for the spiritual success of their religion, that the Pope's power in spiritual matters should be left unchecked and undiminished. But how had all that succeeded? Had it succeeded in rousing the Roman Catholic laity of Europe, or even in Ireland, to take their view of the subject? Popery had egregiously failed in obtaining the sympathy of the laity throughout the world. It might have succeeded in wrenching from the reluctant hands of the laity, some few thousand pounds as a hostage, but where were the fruits of sympathetic affection and response to the priests, on the part of the laity, even of this or any other country. What was the state of France? There the Romish priesthood and bishops seemed some time ago completely triumphant over every other power. Ultramontanism had its indisputed away over the minds of the people. But what was the case now? The bishops were silent, and the great Ultramontane journal had been suppressed; a state of things which was regarded, not with feelings of sorrow, but with shouts of derision from the inhabitants of France. The hearts of the people were not with the Papal Government, even in France; and even in Ireland, did anyone believe that if true civil and religious liberty prevailed that there were not thousands of nominal Roman Catholics who would have the same courage to set the Pope's power at defiance, as they had done in Italy and France. The Pope had fulminated his anathemas against great kingdoms *en masse*, while he had not ventured to name the individual rulers of those kingdoms: but those tremendous thunders of the Vatican, which at one time would have shaken off the allegiance of whole kingdoms had been so futile in his hands, and devoid of power, that he had not been able to circulate them, and even in France, and contented himself by posting his papers on the church doors of Rome. (Applause.) But, were they therefore to believe, that the Pope's bull of excommunication would produce no effect? He believed it would produce, an had produced already an effect, which would go down to history as the most remarkable of their time. It had rent the imaginary bond that held in thraldom twelve million of Italian men—it had shown them that the Pope was ready to cast them off, and that they should either do what they would not do—bow to his supremacy in future, or maintain their independence in a spiritual, as in a temporal point of view. Let them remember the history of the Reformation in England, and what was the first external step towards that great Reformation—shaking off, not only the doctrinal errors of the Pope of Rome, but the Papal supremacy. He was greatly mistaken if events would not take the same course in Italy and France, and when they discovered that while they set at defiance the Papal power; and it was plain that they foresaw what was coming, and did set it at defiance—when they found that they had set at defiance the pious thunders of the Vatican, and that they were still thriving as they would thrive, could it have any other effect than to lead their minds to freedom of another kind? However unexpected the shaking off the doctrinal errors of the Papacy might be, there could be no doubt but that it would proceed further, and that the struggle would end in freedom of mind, as well as of body, to the Italian people. These were cheering considerations, because it was not an unfashionable notion that Popery was more rampant than ever. Those who thought so judged from the noisiest part of the Roman Catholic population—namely, the priesthood. They did not see the noiseless current which was flowing under, and which would hereafter have the effect of showing the priesthood that they should follow and not lead, the people. (Applause.) In reference to the society the interests of which they had assembled to promote, it was one in which they all should feel the liveliest sympathy. It had peculiar claims on the Protestant public, because it educated and supported these helpless little ones who were in greater danger than any other class of the Protestant community. (Hear, hear.) It was not a proselytising society, but one that sought conservatively to conserve and support the children of those who were always members of the Protestant faith. Many of those children might have been brought up to a certain degree in a state of religious indifference, so that it was the more necessary for such a society to assist the surviving parent in educating them in a purer atmosphere, and rescue them from the danger of being taken by Roman Catholic relatives. After some further observations in reference to the working of the society and the benefits it was calculated to confer, Dr. Gayer concluded, amidst loud applause, by moving the adoption of the report.

The Very Rev. Dean Tighe, said he felt great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report which gave such a flouring account of the state of this most interesting and most important society. (Hear, hear.) He used the expression most interesting, because it appealed to the best feelings of every one of them as Protestants; and most important because it greatly tended to diffuse the principles of Protestantism through the country, and instructed and kept in the truths of the Gospel those children who otherwise, in all probability would lead into the paths of error and irreligion. (Hear, hear.) They should feel deeply grateful to Almighty God that the exertions of this society had been so signally blessed during the past year, that the extent of its operations had been so widened that a number of auxiliaries had been established, that larger funds had been procured, and that the number of children placed under its care had been very much increased. (Hear, hear.) He conceived there could not be anything more interesting, or of greater consequence, than that those children, who would be otherwise led by their relatives, who, of course, had some natural claim upon them, to adopt a false religion, should be kept in the pure faith of one of their parents. (Hear, hear.) It was in this respect that this society had paramount claims upon their hearts. In this interesting period of the world's history, when the signs of the times were so significant, and when everything tended to prove that the delusions of the Church of Rome are being exposed and dissipated, it was of great importance that in this country Protestants should be found pursuing such a course and making such exertions as would tend to assist this movement. (Hear, hear.) Well-merited praise had been awarded to the ladies who had assisted in forwarding the operations of the society; he had no doubt their exertions would for the future be doubled when they saw the amount of good they had effected, and the blessings that had been vouchsafed to their labours. (Hear, hear.) He earnestly trusted that at the close of another year, it would please the Almighty, when the committee again came before the members of the society, to enable them to give still more earnest, still more important, and a still more extended account of the operations which had been conducted under their guidance. (Applause.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was car ried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Fleury said the following resolution had been placed in his hands:—"That the destitute orphans of mixed marriages, from being peculiarly exposed to the influence of the Church of Rome, have strong claims on Protestant sympathy find support, and that this society, whose object is to preserve the Protestantism of these children is eminently deserving of the most liberal patronage from those who have the best interests of their country at heart." Each year they assembled, he said, events were developing themselves more brightly. They had a marriage negociation on hands about a year ago. They wanted to marry their daughter, right or wrong, to the son of the Committee of the Protestant Orphan Society. (Laughter.) They could not, however, get up an union by any means or management; and he had been ever since trying to discover the reason why their friends, the Protestant Orphan Society, would not have their nice, amiable, lovely young lady. (Laughter.) On looking over the report for last year he found it arose out of a little shabbiness on the part of the young man. The fortune they had for their daughter was not large enough. They had only a couple of hundred a year to settle on her, but now they had £1,400 a year. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It was very likely they would come over and make a proposal now, but the Orphan Refuge Committee ought to be stiff and not yield all in a moment. (Hear, hear.) He confessed he was not anxious for the connection. Let every society go on in its own way, and he was of opinion they would do their work comfortably and pleasantly. This society was no supplementary society, it was the right Royal Protestant Orphan Society. It was very easy to profess religion, to attend meetings and revivals, but if the society had been greatly ameliorated, he would like to test it by going around with the plate, and seeing what each would give. Dean Swift had said, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," so if they liked the security, let them down with their dust. (Hear, hear and laughter.) St. James said that, pure religion consisted in succouring the fatherless orphan, and the widow in her afflictions, and in keeping one self unspotted in the world. When he saw the funds of the society increased in proportion to the extent of the revival movement, then, and then only, would he believe that the Lord had blessed our country with a great spiritual improvement. (Hear, hear.) They began some thirty years ago with an income of £70 a year, and now it had increased to £1,400 a-year. (Hear, hear.) They had nothing to do but to persevere steadily, and this society would prove to the world abroad that its Protestantism was supported by really Christian benevolence. The Church of Rome was watching the children whom they took under their protection, in order to draw them into that system which was appropriately called a strong delusion. A great majority of their Roman Catholic friends were very sincere in the principles. He admired their wonderful zeal. They compassed Heaven and earth to make a proselyte. That they were under a strong delusion he was quite certain; but that this would all vanish by abuse he did not believe. He would not abuse the Government because it was not sufficiently Protestant, nor would he abuse the Roman Catholics because they were more consistent, earnest, and zealous. The Church of Rome would endeavour to carry on its operations, and were it not that this society existed, what would have become of the 150 children they now had under their charge? They would be undergoing at this moment the whole process of a Roman Catholic institution. (Hear, hear). For the future what were they to do—labour as hard as they could to increase the funds of that society. Each orphan placed under the care of this institution, cost £8 a year for its maintenance, until it was settled in the world a comfortable Protestant member of society. Those who could not collect £8, but could collect £6 a year for each orphan for whom there was no vacancy, could have that child affiliated with the society present, therefore, register a resolution that they would endeavour to maintain one Protestant orphan each, and rescue one soul from error and superstition. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Dalton seconded the resolution, and in the course of an eloquent speech observed that the present condition of Ireland was exceedingly peculiar, for in the country were labouring and contending vigorously, two opposite parties for principles which were in direct antagonism the one to the principles of light and of wrong, or, in common language, the principles of Protestantism and Romanism. Which of those principles would best advance the interests of the country could hardly be questioned. It was scarcely a matter requiring to be examined into. Those principles should be sustained which would materially benefit the land and bless the people, namely the principles of truth. Where could they find true loyalty, social order, and high moral principle, governing the people from the Sovereign downwards, if not Protestantism. If they looked at M'Gauley's remarkable analysis on that very question in his essay on Ranke's history of the Pope's, they would find that he showed that in countries in which in the sixteenth century Romanism was rampant, and Protestantism first developed, that gradually the lesser became the greater, and the weaker the stronger. Such was the case with Spain, where they were at present not able to carry on a six months' war against the Moors of Morocco. They would find that in every country which was successful, Protestantism reigned, for Romanism degenerated the land and lulled her children into insensibility—into a sleep that hath no wakening. When they were taught such morality as was inculcated in Dr. Cullen's little catechism of "What Every Christian Ought To Do," it was not surprising that the country should be degenerated. These were some of the many reasons why they should endeavour to prevent the children of mixed marriages from falling into Romish power, by fostering and encouraging such orphan societies as the present, where children would be educated and brought up in the principles of Protestant truth.

The resolution was then put and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Alexander Pollock proposed the following resolution:—"That the large and increasing number of children now under the care of this society renders it necessary to provide an establishment in or near town for the training of the apprentice class, and that immediate steps be taken to raise a fund for this important object." He said it was a truth which every day's experience more firmly convinced them of, that the present age of the world was peculiarly one when it became Protestants to stand boldly by their principles as Protestants, and not to be ashamed to avow them, and to be most cautious in allowing any subtraction from them. (Hear, hear.) This was necessary, because of the tendency to consider Protestant principles as unsuited to the world and antiquated. There was a captivating cry of progress raised in many quarters. No man was more favourable to progress in all its proper departments than he was, but he took it as no sign of true progress when a man lost sight of that which was immutable and eternal. (Hear, hear.) If they were convinced that certain principles were right, the true progress was to develope these more and more. A great many so-called Protestants of the present day were positively recommending themselves to popular esteem by forgetting that which was unchangeable and thought that they were pursuing the course of progress by breaking down the old staunch barriers that had been long set up against error. (Hear, hear). No wish to conciliate another should make them abate the emphasis on the word false. If the thing was false, let them give it no countenance or support whatever. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, of the last importance that Protestants should go back to the old ground, and remember for what it was that the Church of Christ, in this land, had been distinguished for so long a series of years. Let them be assured that the glory, the stability, the perpetuity of their Church in this country depended upon its yielding not one jot or title to the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) He need not remind them of the mighty efforts made by the Church of Rome, to enlarge its ground at the present day amongst them. Where the exchequer was replenished from he could not imagine; but apparently everything that was required had only to be asked for, and forthwith the funds were coming forward to support it. The efforts of the Church of Rome, in the present day, were not merely to enlarge its territorial boundaries, or to make its magnificence greater or more conspicuous, its efforts were to get a tighter hold upon the people at large of this country. There was no department which attracted more of its attention that the young. (Hear, hear.) By a system of kidnapping the young, wilily and stealthily, if not by open violence, the Church of Rome, at the present day, was showing itself ready to compass sea and land to make one single proselyte. The Church of Rome did not feel itself bound by those conscientious principles which govern those who were enlightened by the truth. Let the object be those who were enlightened by the truth. Let the object be those who were enlightened the intermediate steps to its accomplishment, as regards their morality, were never counted on. (Hear, hear). It was for them, surrounded as they were by that stealthy, that wily Church—that Church which had such great power at its command—to watch most narrowly her proceedings—to *abata principus* oppose her very first beginnings—(hear, hear,—and, especially, to take care that each encroachment among the rising generation shall be repelled with the right arm of strength. Therefore it was that he impressed upon every individual the necessity of supporting this society. It was not enough for them to attend an aggregate meeting of its friends. They should act more practically than that. They should, as a matter of conscience, each ask themselves what had they done during the past year for this important auxiliary to their noble Protestant Orphan Society. He hoped the time was fast approaching when the number of children would not be 150, but when there could be displayed before them on the platform 450. The number of children the result of mixed marriages was far beyond what they conceived, and so sure as they were left unbefriended by a Protestant protector, so sure would they be absorbed and sucked down into the gulph of all-enthralling and debasing Romanism. They might neglect them, but they might also rest assured that the Church of Rome would not neglect them. (Hear, hear.) Let them remember, then, the special danger in which these children stood, and also that they were responsible. God, when He took away the protector of these children, seemed to say, "Christian, take these children and nurse them for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

The Rev. Archdeacon Gregg seconded the resolution, and observed that all persons as Christians and as Protestants, should take the deepest interest in a society whose object was to provide a home and refuge for the orphan. In this world there was nothing great but man, and in man, there was nothing great but mind, and the humblest child in the most confined and depressing circumstances was an object of greater grandeur and splendour than the whole created universe. If they were the instruments of enlightening that little mind and gladening by grace that little heart, they would have done a greater work than if they could have fixed the sun and stars in heaven.

The resolution was then adopted.

A committee for the ensuing year having been appointed, and the Rev. Mr. Abbott called to the second chair, a warm vote of thanks was passed to the hon. Col. Sinclair,

The meeting terminated with prayer.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

On Monday evening a very large and important meeting of the Irish Mission was held in the above-named hall, when the large edifice was crowded in its every part by a highly-respectable audience.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT occupied the chair.

There were on the platform, besides, the Revds. S. G. Morrison, G. M'Millan, John Hall, —— Mathews, and one or two others.

The Rev. Chairman said that he had, in the afternoon of that day, received a communication from the Rev. Ex-Father Chiniquay, stating that upwards of two hundred families had lately joined the colony of St. Anne's, Illinois, America, whom he believed, too, were friendly impressed with the errors of Romanism, and the truths of the Gospel, That gentleman, Ex-Father Chiniquay, also desired to be remembered in their prayers to the throne of grace, and he (the chairman) desired the congregation then present to comply with his request. The chairman thon formally commenced the proceedings of the evening by giving out one of Charles Wesley's beautiful hymns, which was sung with great fervour. He then called on the Rev. —— Matthews to offer up the first petitions for all the children present, and that they might grow up in the service of the Lord; also, for all Christian schools and seminaries throughout the city of Dublin, wherein they are being taught, and that a blessing might rest upon them, and they continue to extend and prosper.

The Rev. T. G. Morrison next read a Scripture lesson from the New Testament, and afterwards engaged in supplications to the Father for unity amongst all Christian churches; he also implored a blessing on all organisations having for their object the teaching of the truth as it is in Jesus. He also prayed for a blessing upon the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Orphan Society, Old Men and Women Societies, Sabbath Schools, &c., &c.; and he desired that they might become efficacious in spreading a knowledge of the Lord throughout this land, and so hasten the time when the knowledge of Him will cover the earth, as "the waters cover the deep."

The Rev. Geo. M'Millan next read a lesson from Holy Writ, and afterwards implored a blessing on all devotional meetings and societies helping to create a brotherly feeling amongst different evangelical Christian societies. Might such a feeling of kindly regard be shown for one another, that the infidels might not be able to write on their church gates; again, "see how these Christians hate one another;" but might the time come when "names and sects, and parties would fall, and Jesus Christ be all in all.

The Rev. John Hall read the 3rd chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians, and then besought a blessing on all the barristers of the country, and might they be made wise unto salvation by faith in the Redeemer. He also desired that they might be given a spirit above making politics their chief study, in order to forward their worldly advancement, and might they dedicate their great powers of intellect and their wealth also to the service of Him, whom to know is life eternal.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the large assemblage singing together the Doxology, and the Rev. chairman pronouncing the benediction, about half-past nine o'clock.

THE PRINCE OF THE POWER OF THE AIR.—This is the subject for the Sermon in the Metropolitan Hall on this evening, Wednesday, when the Rev. Dr. Fleury will preach at 8 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Four of the parties who were charged with the furious assault upon the house of Mrs. Ellen Sherwood, were brought up in custody yesterday, and identified as having been concerned in the attack. Warrants are already out for the apprehension of eleven more of the parties.

A little boy, aged 15 years, was brought up in custody, charged with having stolen a pair of half-boots, fourpence, and a purse, the property of John Donohoe, in whose house the prisoner lived. The prosecutor, upon missing the boy from his place went in search of him, and found the boots on his feet, and the purse and money in his pocket.—The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' imprisonment, and directed him to be confined in the Glenerce Reformatory for five years.

A man named Edward Connor, was sentenced to be imprisoned for a month on the charge of Police constable, 28 A, for a violent assault, and attempt to rescue a prisoner.

Michael Sands was sentenced to a like period of imprisonment, with hard labour, for a similar offence towards the same constable. The prisoner was also sentenced to another month's imprisonment for an assault on Patrick Cullen.

One hundred and twenty-four cases were tried at this office on Monday last, and one hundred yesterday, together with forty-five summonses of various descriptions, principally for the Carriage Court. There are fifty-six fixed for this day.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE,—YESTERDAY.

A woman named Catherine O'Dell, was brought up in custody of Police-constable Giles, 25 G, charged with stealing a large quantity of brushes and other articles of hardware, from the shop of Mr. Ledwidge, in whose house the prisoner was a servant. The case was remanded, in order that portion of the goods may be recovered.

Maryanne Walker and Maryanne Walsh, were brought up in custody of 109 C, charged with having stolen a bonnet from the shop of Bernard Bernards, in Sackville-street. The prisoners it appeared went into the shop on pretence of purchasing goods, and the bonnet being missed, a search was made, which ended in finding it under the cloak of the last-named woman.—Remanded.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN NAPLES.—A list, on which I can depend, now lies before me of 57 persons imprisoned in Santa Maria Apparente alone on political suspicion. Their names, surnames, country, date of arrest, occupation, and causes of arrest are all appended, so that I am inviting your belief to no old wives' story. The oldest prisoner among them is eighty-seven years of age, and was arrested in 1850; nine were arrested in 1856, five in 1857, and the others at various times later. Not one of them has been tried. For one year the British and French Ministers have laboured for their liberation, but, instead of producing any change in their position, the number has been from time to time increased. Eight more persons are to be sent off in relegation to the island of Capri, I believe, this week, and in all probability a scene will be enacted similar to the one I described in my last letter. By-the-bye, it is currently stated that disgraceful act was committed by an Ajossa out of pique towards Mr. Elliott, for having shown him up and destroyed his expectations by his able and manely correspondence. Indeed, few have any doubt that had it not been for the untimely publication of that correspondence, the Director Ajossa would by this time have been gazetted as Minister. The public feeling against Ajossa is as strong as it can be well imagined, and the surprise is not less strong that Prince Cassaro, Prince Comitini, and Signor Gamboa, three really honest men, should have consented to endanger their reputation by virtually sanctioning the illegalities and ferocities of the Director of Police.—*Letter from Naples*.

TASMANIA.—A good deal of depression seems to prevail in Tasmania. Nevertheless, the "Hobart Town Mercury" continues to contend that the gold prospects of the colony are by no means gloomy or discouraging, though no large quantities of gold have been hitherto obtained. The quartz-crushing operations of the Fingal Mining Company were suspended for a few months, pending the construction and erection of their new costly machinery; but on the 1st of February a commencement was made, under the fairest auspices, at Fingal, his Excellency the Governor and the Premier being present, amidst many others, to witness the opening of the new works. Every portion of the machinery worked well; and in a few days the result of a fortnight's crushing was expected. The Launceston Company are busy erecting their machinery, which has but lately been imported from Melbourne. Good accounts have also been received from parties prospecting in the north-west. Reports from the exploring expeditions, under the command of Mr. Gould and Mr. Gunn, were looked for with great interest.—*Australian Mail*.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

THE NEW STAMP ACT.

A notice from the Board of Inland Revenue states, foreign Bills of Exchange negociated in the United Kingdom, prior to the 3rd instant, and stamped as required by the act then in force, 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 83, are not subject to any stamp duty under the act of the present session.

FRANCE

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon drew up with his own hand, the paragraph to be inserted in the *Patrie* and other papers, giving a contradiction to the statement of any participation by England in the Spanish Insurrection, and the troubles in Sicily.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 20.—Business is active, but uneasiness is fel